FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 JUNE 1983

Iran-Iraq war

Iraqi Proposals, Warnings — In a message to the Iranian people and armed forces transmitted by INA, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn proposed that Iran and Iraq cease fire throughout the month of Ramadan and conclude internationally supervised agreements to halt the war in the entire Gulf region and to avoid attacks on towns and villages. An agreement to stop fighting in the Gulf would allow Iranian, Iraqi, and international commercial shipping to operate in the area even if fighting continued on the ground, he declared. Disclosing that Iraq has information indicating that the Iranian leaders are planning a new offensive into Iraq, Saddam Husayn warned the Iranians that such "crazy action" will be futile and doomed to failure.

Saddam Husayn's latest proposals followed an earlier report by INA that Iraq's Council for the Protection of the Environment had sent a memorandum to the Kuwaiti-based Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment affirming that previous Iraqi warnings to ships not to approach the war operations zone in the Gulf will be applied more effectively in the future. The memorandum urged the regional organization to warn international shipping and insurance companies not to send their ships to the war zone and also said Iraq has "reservations" about contributing financially toward the organization's expenses for combating pollution resulting from the destruction of shipping and oilfields in the zone.

Iraqi Air Raids — Iraqi planes attacked Iranian targets and troop concentrations in the northern sector scoring direct and effective hits, according to the 7 June Iraqi military communique carried by INA. IRNA claimed that Iranian air defenses foiled an Iraqi attempt to bomb Khorramabad.

Saudi Crown Prince's Tour

After reviewing fraternal relations at a meeting with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in Baghdad, Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah held talks on Arab issues and the Lebanese crisis with Jordanian King Husayn in Amman, according to SPA reports. Prince 'Abdallah and King Husayn stressed the need for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. The prince's visits to Baghdad and Amman followed his lengthy talks in Damascus the previous day with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, which were also reported by SPA.

PLO Affairs

'Arafat, Khalaf Activities — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad early on 8 June, announcing that he would hold talks with Iraqi officials on Palestinian and Arab developments in light of Israeli "threats" against the PLO, INA reported. Earlier, 'Arafat said his talks with Indian leaders in New Delhi covered PLO-Indian relations and the nonaligned summit resolution concerning the PLO, Delhi radio reported. Meanwhile, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf told a press conference in Moscow that the PLO, Syria, and Lebanese "national democratic forces" should establish a "united front" open to all Arab states and aimed at implementing the Fes summit resolutions, AFP reported. In excerpts of his remarks broadcast by Moscow radio's Arabic service, Khalaf indicated that his delegation had not asked for more arms from the Soviet Union and he also stressed that Yasir 'Arafat is still and will remain "a prominent Palestinian leader, a leader of this march, and a leader of the PLO."

Syrian Warning — Syria will "absolutely not permit" any Palestinian group to take up arms against other groups, particularly because the Palestinian forces in Lebanon and Syria are deployed alongside the Syrian Army, a Syrian official announced in a statement reported by Radio Monte Carlo.

PLO Man Shot in Spain — Ibrahim Amin, president of the General Union of Palestinian Students in Barcelona and a member of Fatah, was shot and seriously wounded by an unknown assailant, Madrid radio reported.

Lebanon

An explosion in southern Beirut killed two IDF soldiers and a Lebanese policeman, Beirut's Voice of Lebanon radio announced on 8 June. Reporting on the easing of tension in the Al-Biqa' valley, the radio said the Israelis have withdrawn 150 tanks from forward positions.

Iran

Romanian Delegation — A Romanian political and economic delegation headed by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei arrived in Tehran for talks with Iranian officials, Tehran radio noted. Andrei's delegation had earlier held talks with Syrian officials in Damascus, according to Damascus radio.

Council of Guardians — Six members of the Council of Guardians were withdrawn and replaced by new members in accordance with the Islamic Republic's Constitution, IRNA reported.

Afghanistan

Resistance forces recently destroyed a DRA Army commando battalion during a battle in Paktia Province, according to diplomatic sources in Islamabad cited by AFP. Many commandos deserted to join the mujahidin while the 200 men remaining were killed, the sources said.

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PLO's Faruq Qaddumi Arrives in Paris From Rome

JN071655 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has arrived in Paris from Rome on a 3-day official visit. During the visit, Brother Abu al-Lutf will hold talks with Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, on the latest developments in the Arab region, particularly the situation in Lebanon, in the wake of the conclusion of the Lebanese-Zionist agreement on 17 May.

Before leaving Rome, Brother Abu al-Lutf stated that he had discussed with Italian officials the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the situation in the Middle East.

Assesses Paris Talks

JN071804 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Claude Cheysson, French external relations minister, today received Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political department. The meeting lasted 1 hour, after which Qaddumi announced that war has not been ruled out.Our radio correspondent 'Adil Jubayli met him as he was leaving the External Relations Ministry building:

[Begin recording][Qaddumi] We have discussed all eventualities. Undoubtedly, by its troop concentrations, by insisting that it will not withdraw from Lebanon, and by setting basic conditions [as heard] for its withdrawal, Israel is complicating the issue. A war in the Al-Biqa' area has not been ruled out.

[Jubayli] During your talks with Cheysson, did you ask anything definite of France? Did France ask anything definite of you?

[Qaddumi] Not at all, we have not asked France for anything in particular. We are accustomed to obtaining France's aid and support for the Palestinian people without a definite request. France has not requested anything from us. However, cooperation and coordination between us and France is necessary because we regard France as a friendly state.

[Jubayli] How is the situation in the Palestinian house?

[Qaddumi] The Palestinian situation is firm and strong. This situation will improve with time.

[Jubayli] But we know that there are problems in the Palestinian house. What is the situation so far?

[Qaddumi] Troubles are not confined to the Palestinian house. Troubles are rife in all world revolutions and countries. There is no revolution without trouble. In each stage we face many problems that we can solve. Undoubtedly, the achievements of the Palestinian revolution are proof of its strength and its ability to overcome these difficulties. [end recording]

Arab Quarters Ask 'Arafat To Order Withdrawal

NC071852 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Influential Arab quarters have asked PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to give orders to the armed Palestinians in both the Al-Biqa' and the north to withdraw in accordance with a general program for the withdrawal of the foreign Israeli, Syrian, and Palestinian armies.

The quarters said that 'Arafat has expressed his readiness to respond provided that the Lebanese authorities protect the Palestinian civilians. The quarters said that a number of Arab countries are discussing with Lebanon and 'Arafat the question of distributing the armed Palestinians among the Arab countries that agreed to shelter the Palestinians who left West Beirut last summer.

The quarters said that Hafid as-Sabbagh, who is close to 'Arafat, is shuttling between Lebanon and some Arab countries to secure the withdrawal of the armed Palestinians from Lebanon and to obtain guarantees for those remaining in Lebanon. The quarters revealed that the international consultations, particularly the U.S.-Arab and European-Arab consultations, are revolving around working out an integrated program for total withdrawals from all Lebanese territory. The implementation of this program is expected to start during the second half of July, unless developments occur that could impede the withdrawals, such as a possible clash between the Israeli and Syrian armies.

Lebanese officials are waiting for the new U.S. step to become clear at the beginning of next week following Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim's talks there. The talks are to start tomorrow afternoon. The U.S. replies to the Lebanese questions, which envoy Philip Habib took with him to Washington, are expected to be ready.

Palestinian Official Rules Out PLO Policy Shift

PM071621 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Jun 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Palestinian Official Says: The Mutiny Will Not Change PLO Policy"]

[Excerpt] Jidda — Nabil 'Umar, Fatah Revolutionary Council member, has stated that Yasir 'Arafat is definitely not contemplating a bloody conflict with the dissidents and that the problem will be solved within the Revolutionary Council.

He added that what has happened will not change the policy or methods of the PLO because they stem from the PNC. The media, he noted, have been exaggerating this matter to undermine and smear the PLO. The current tour of Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is in itself evidence that what has happened is not important.

He said that so far no decision has been made concerning the mutineers. There has been no decision to suspend, dismiss, or kill them, he said, because the blood of our brothers is very precious and we will not spill it.

In reply to a question about the PLO's position on the question of withdrawal from Al-Biqa', he said: We are for Lebanon's unity independence, and territorial integrity and we uphold the interests of our Palestinian people. We do not want a repetition of the Sabra and Shatila camps tragedy. This is our right.

Referring to 'Arafat's statement on Al-Qadhdhafi, he said "The media may have distorted it."

A high-ranking Palestinian official has told *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat*: We have an old score to settle with those involved in the mutiny. What is happening now is an attempt to rob us of our democracy, but nobody can control the Palestinian decision. You must have heard about the pledge of allegiance to 'Arafat made at Al-Aqsa Mosque. Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Rashad ash-Shawwa have for the first time put their signatures on the same document.

The Palestinian official also said: We gave the mutineers a pledge that a week after they ended their movement we would hold a meeting. The question is: Will they accept the outcome? Holding a conference with guns in hand would only fragment Fatah. So let us freeze the problem until we hold the conference, when all discussions and arguments will be allowed but within the framework of Palestinian institutions such as the PNC, the Central Council or the Military Council. Everyone is entitled to express his opinion at a meeting within these frameworks, but nobody has a right to speak outside them. Outside we must all be in agreement.

The Palestinian official told *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* that no decision — positive or negative — has been made regarding Al-Haj Isma'il, and what is being said is a part of the conspiracy.

AL-HADAF Affirms Demand for Palestinian Reform

NC072205 Paris AFP in English 2201 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Beirut, June 7 (AFP) — The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) of George Habash today strongly repeated its demand for a reform of Palestinian institutions, supporting the claims of the Fatah dissident group led by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha].

The PFLP newspaper *Al-Hadaf* published in Damascus said the demands of the rebels were "just and conformed with the political stand and internal rules of Fatah."

It considered that "51 recent decisions made by Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasir 'Arafat on military and organisation questions, chiefly the designation of certain officers discredited at the grass roots, had been the spark which had inflamed the rebellion."

The article said the differences should be put right through democratic dialogue. It rejected any step which ended by formalising the current divisions because this would rebound "negatively on the unity of the PLO and would weaken it in every sense."

Referring mainly to Jordan, the PFLP said it deplored the silence by the PLO leadership on "certain (Arab) reactionary regimes and their policies aiming to liquidate the Palestinian cause".

George Habash himself, who met on Sunday with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, proposed holding a Fatah Central Committee meeting along with leaders of other Palestinian organisations to reconcile the points of view of Mr 'Arafat and his opponents.

Three pro-Syrian Palestinian organisations, including the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command of Ahmad Jibril and As-Sa'iqah (Vanguard of the Popular Liberation war), issued a statement yesterday accusing the Fatah leadership of "having abandoned the armed struggle for the political struggle."

Abu Jihad [Kalil al-Wazir], deputy commander-in-chief of the Palestinian forces and Mr 'Arafat's right-hand man, told AFP today that the Supreme Military Council of the PLO had recently decided to move several fighting units from certain Arab countries into the Al-Biqa' Valley to fight Israel.

This comment was, observers believed, an indirect reply to the dissidents who accuse Fatah loyalists of wanting to withdraw from Lebanon. Mr Abu Jihad added that the PLO had bought large quantities of arms to compensate for military losses suffered during last summer's war in Lebanon.

With just a few days to go before the meeting of the Fatah Central Committee — which, according to Abu Jihad, will meet shortly in eastern Lebanon — Mr 'Arafat appears to be trying to bolster his position by obtaining the support of Arab regimes. In recent days he has visited both Algiers and Riyadh.

(Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, met in Paris today with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, a few days after the decision of the United Nations to transfer to Paris the headquarters of the International Conference on Palestine.

(Before the meeting, the head of the PLO mission in Paris, Ibrahim Sus, said that Mr Qaddumi would examine with French leaders the chances of a possible French diplomatic initiative on the Palestine question.)

PLO Adviser Comments on Fatah 'Rebellious Movement'

LD072148 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2101 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Jiddah, 7 Jun (SPA) — Mr Hani al-Hasan, political adviser of the chairman of PLO Executive Committee [Yasir 'Arafat], has expressed confidence that the Kingdom, under the leadership of his majesty King Fahd, is the greatest supporter of the Palestinian cuse. In a statement to *'Ukaz* to be published tomorrow, he said that rebellious movement inside the Fatah movement is not the first of its kind. He stressed that everything would be put in its right place soon because the PLO has a long experience in facing and tackling such matters. He explained that tackling this matter is based on avoiding as much as possible the use of arms against our brothers.

PNC's Sa'id Kamal Discusses Al-Biqa' Events

NC071922 Cairo MENA in English 1905 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 7 (MENA) — Sa'id Kamal, member of the Palestinian National Council, described the Al-Biqa' Valley events as an Israeli-Libyan conspiracy that started since the October War and took different forms. Kamal called on the Palestinian resistence and Fatah cadres to abort this conspiracy which the Palestinian resistance is exposed to. This came in a press conference held here today at the Palestine Liberation Organisation office.

"Contacts and consultations with Egypt do exist, and they are conducted from time to time if necessary," Kamal said in reply to a question on Egyptian-Palestinian contacts.

Referring to the split Colonel al-Qadhdhafi encouraged among a small group of Fatah cadres, Kamal labelled Al-Qadhdhafi's attitudes as being "in harmony with Israel's objectives." The conspiracy, he said, is not aimed at 'Arafat personally, but it is directed against Fatah after all Arab and Israeli blows have failed in destroying the Palestinian resistance. "The Palestinians in the West Bank and other occupied territories demonstrate all support for the Palestinian leadership and (PLO Chairman) Yasir 'Arafat," he pointed out.

Salah Khalaf Holds Moscow Press Conference

NC071357 Paris AFP in English 1347 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 7 (AFP) — Palestinian Leader Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) today called on Arab nations to create a united front against "Zionist aggression". In a press conference here, Abu Iyad, who ranks as number two in the Fatah movement, the main group in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), suggested that a united front be set up "grouping the PLO, Syria and Lebanese national democratic forces". The front, he said, would be open to "all Arab nations" and would attempt to "apply the resolutions of the Fes summit" in Morocco last September that called for self-determination for the Palestinians.

The PLO aimed to fight the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal accord signed May 17 as it was no more than "an appendix to the Reagan plan", he said. President Ronald Reagan's September 1 peace initiative provides for Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank in a confederation with Jordan.

Israel, Abu Iyad said, was preparing to "attack Syria and the PLO, ...to impose a new U.S.-Israeli type peace accord on Syria, Jordan and the PLO."

He described press reports of dissent in the PLO as "lies", stressing that Yasir 'Arafat "is and will remain the supreme chief" of the organisation.

Abu Iyad, who arrived here a week ago yesterday, said Soviet policy was "firm and constant" and that the Palestinians believed Moscow would "continue its support both politically and in other domains".

PFLP-GC Accused of Transporting Arms to Dissidents

NC051456 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] According to reports received from Al-Biqa', 150 fighters belonging to the Palestinian rejectionist front — general command [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command] armed with guns and rocket launchers entered the area of Ba'labakk today following the road from (Farjayah) which is 60 km from Damascus.

In Shtawrah, Palestinian official Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] has accused the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command, which is headed by Ahmad Jibril, of transporting arms and ammunition from Libya to the dissidents.

Abu Jihad said that Fatah will issue a decision in 10 days regarding the fate of the Palestinian dissidents.

Abu Jihad Rejects Charges

NC051614 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] In Shtawrah, Palestinian official Abu Jihad has accused the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — the General Command, which is headed by Ahmad Jibril, of transporting arms and ammunition from Libya to the dissidents. Abu Jihad said that Fatah will issue a decision in 10 days regarding the fate of the Palestinian dissidents. He explained that Fatah is trying to tackle the problem peacefully but that the dissidents resort to violence, creating a new situation.

Abu Jihad enumerated the charges that the dissidents leveled against the Fatah administration. He said: They declared that we have approved the Reagan plan. This is a lie, because we have absolutely not approved it. They accuse us of having made the decision to withdraw from Lebanon. This is another lie because we have not made such a decision. They said that we committed some mistakes when some military officials were appointed. We told them then that we were ready to discuss this question. In view of all this, we consider the charges made against us to only be excuses. Every time we tried to solve a problem, the dissidents said there were other problems that have not been solved.

Abu Jihad emphasized that Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has not proposed that half of the members of the Fatah Central Committee be chosen from among the supporters of the present Fatah leadership and the other half from among the dissidents. He pointed out that the dissidents, who have seized the two Al-Yarmuk divisions, have lost most of their men and that the dissidents' number ranges between 200 and 300 men now.

Lebanese, Egyptian Communists Denounce Agreement

JN071855 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Beirut —In a joint statement issued in Beirut today the Lebanese Communist Action Organization and the Egyptian

Communist Party denounce the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and state that it undermines Lebanon's sovereignty and contradicts Lebanon's national interests and the UN Security Council resolutions that call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all Lebanese territories.

The two sides call on all Arab national forces to decisively confront the agreement of submission. The two sides also praise the heroism of the Lebanese nationalists, who are daily escalating their struggle against the Zionist invaders.

Libya Reports on Activities of Fatah Dissidents

More Officials Switch Allegiance

LD051914 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] The official in charge of the military administration in Al-Biqa' and his assistants have announced that they are joining the new Fatah revolutionary movement. They stressed in a statement their determination to cleanse the revolution of infiltrators and those who harbor hate for its struggle and their commitment to struggle as the only decisive method for the Palestinian people's victory.

The statement was signed by the officials in charge of the administration: ('Abdallah Shahin); (Abu Anwar); (Ahmad 'Abd al-Malik); (Waji Abu Salih) and (Walid Ahmad).

Jurists Join Fatah Dissidents

LD060539 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Chairman of Fatah's permanent military court, (Hafiz Qaddurah), and judges, cadres and members of the Palestinian revolutionary judicial system yesterday announced that they are joining the new revolutionary movement in Fatah. In a statement they urged all strugglers in Asifah forces to take a stand of honor and struggle for the sake of stressing the decisiveness of the situation without [word indistinct] the bases of the revolution, and to ensure the cleansing its ranks of revisionists, opportunists and suspects.

PLO Representative Wounded in Barcelona

LD072015 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] A prominent member of the PLO was seriously wounded in an attack carried out early this evening in Barcelona. Ibrahim Amin, president of the General Union of Palestinian Students in Barcelona and an active member of Fatah, was shot in the head while walking along a street in the Barrio Chino of Barcelona in the company of Syrian student (Ibrahim Khalaf), who was also shot in the head. The identity of the attacker or attackers is not known.

Radio Commentary Attacks Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

JN061955 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] On the anniversaries of June 1967 and June 1982 the Palestinian revolution and its masses continue the long march of armed struggle and fight in an unprecedentedly heroic style. with stones and an iron will, the Palestinian masses inside occupied territories face Zionist bullets, oppression, and terror. The masses have surmounted the consequences of June 1967, in which the Arab regimes were defeated, because these masses have created their own decisionmaking and translated their free will into uprisings and military operations. the masses ignored the defeatists' claims that they could not fight with bare hands.

In June 1982 the Palesitnian revolution and the Lebanese and Palestinian masses fought against the U.S.-Zionist war machine as well as official Arab impotence.

On these two anniversaries we say: Some Arab regimes responded positvely to the Zionists' June logic and signed the Camp David and the Lebanese-Zionist agreements. There are other regimes that will sign a third Camp David agreement if the Arab state of affairs remains unchanged.

Another category of Arab regime responds positively to the June logic by plotting against the revolution and its masses. This category of regime calls on the revolution to commit suicide and then [words indistinct] by wagering on the martyrs' blood for a fistful of dollars. This category of regime makes up for its defeatism and cowardice by plotting against the Palestinian revolution and attempting to split it.

It is no coincidence that Assistant Secretary of State Veliotes 2 days ago denounced the PLO and its leader, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], at the same time as Al-Qadhdhafi's regime is plotting against our revolution and leadership and is employing its mercenaries and media to arrogantly attack the PLO.

Brothers, with the heroic steadfastness of our people, with the great sacrifices of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and rallying around the revolution and its leadership on a large cale, we can defeat the Zionist June logic of defeatism and humiliating agreements. With this we can defeat the attempts to split the Palestinian ranks carried out by the tools of this logic, such as Al-Qadhdhafi and his hireling Palestinian toys. These tools and toys are trying to harm, not only Fatah, but the entire Palestinian arena. These toys that are trying to resort to a military confrontation among the brothers and are ignoring the traditional democratic dialogue are a group of treasonous plotters rejected by our Palestinian people and cursed by the martyrs and Palestine, which will have no mercy on traitors or agents. These toys are implementing the designs of their overlords, the agents of imperialism and Zionism in Tripoli, Libya.

Therefore, our Palestinian revolutionary fighters, our militant strugglers, and the sons of our people are more than ever before requested to face the plot of these toys that are implementing the

designs of the Libyan ruler. The confrontation of the plot must be carried out in a revolutionary manner in tune with the revolution's accomplishments, which were baptized with martyrs' blood and with the sacrifices of our Palestinian and Arab masses.

We will not allow the plotters, the agents of Al-Qadhdhafi, to carry out their crime. We will defend our revolution and people against any foreign Arab or non-Arab interference in order to preserve our independent decisionmaking. We depend in this on the rallying of our masses inside the occupied land around their revolution and leader Abu 'Ammar; on tightening our fists around the guns with which we fight the Zionist enemy day and night; on the support of our Arab masses who see in the PLO a representative of their aspirations and objectives; and on the support of our friends in the socialist bloc and particularly the friendly Soviet Union, which has renewed its firm, principled support for the PLO and the Executive Committee led by Brother Abu 'Ammar. [passage indistinct]

Differences Block Libyan-Syrian Merger

PM061334 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Jun 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Story of the Libyan-Syrian Unity That Did Not Materialize"]

[Text] Tripoli — *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* learned yesterday that a declaration of a merger between Libya and Syria was called off at the last moment last Tuesday during Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Libya.

Invitations had already been sent out to scores of Arab reporters asking them to witness an important event on 31 May at a press conference given by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. When the reporters arrived in Tripoli they were surprised by the arrival of the Syrian president amidst reports of an imminent declaration of unity between the two countries.

Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat asked Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam about this matter when he arrived in Tripoli. His reply was: Unity does actually exist between the two countries but I will have more to say about this subject at the conclusion of the talks between the Syrian and Libyan leaders.

It seems that, according to informed sources, the views of the two leaders "were not identical" and last minute differences preclude the announcement of agreement and President al-Asad left Libya without final results being achieved. One official expects the talks to be resumed after a period of time.

As regards the press conference, it was not held on Tuesday. It was held 24 hours later, on Wednesday, and nothing was said about this matter.

The negative results of the Libyan-Syrian talks reflected on the atmosphere of the press conference and on the answers of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to questions put to him on this subject.

Increased Demand for OPEC Light Oil Reported
JN080835 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0650 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Vienna, 8 Jun (INA) — Informed oil sources in Vienna have stressed that the great demand for OPEC's light oil will affect the organization's current pricing structure. These sources told the INA correspondent here today that OPEC production has recently risen above the fixed production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day due to the world companies' purchase of light oil, contrary to the reported reduction of this ceiling to 16 million barrels a day.

These sources warned of the possible reduction of OPEC prices to $25 a barrel, $4 less than the official price, due to the increasing demand for light oil rather than other types of oil as there is relatively no price differential between light and heavy oil. The same sources indicated that Nigeria's production of light oil reached a record high when it rose from 600,000 barrels a day at the beginning of this year to over 1.7 million barrels last month.

Citing spot market circles in London, the sources added that some OPEC states have sold their light oil at prices lower than the official ones. They hinted that OPEC's production of light oil is currently leading to an increase in the world companies' storage of oil, which will prompt these companies to use it as a pressure card on the OPEC states to make them reduce their prices, as happened in the past.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Secretary General on Upcoming Summit

GF071350 Doha QNA in Arabic 0855 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 7 Jun (QNA) — GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah announced that the fourth GCC summit which will be convened in Doha in November will make major changes in the Gulf structure in the political, military, security, and economic fields. He said that the Doha summit will stress explaining these milestones to the Gulf people in order to make them aware of the council's operations.

In an exclusive statement to a QNA correspondent in Riyadh, he noted that the first Gulf summit in Abu Dhabi was the summit of establishment, the second summit in Riyadh was the summit during which the foundation of the council was reinforced, and the thrid summit in Bahrain was the start of implementation. But the fourth summit in Qatar, he added, will be the start of the comprehensive change in all fields in implementing the goals of the council's statute toward coordination and integration among its member-states.

BAHRAIN

Indian Minister Arrives on 2-Day Visit

GF050826 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Manama, 5 Jun (WAKH) — Indian Minister of State for External Affairs A.A. Rahim arrived today in Manama from Kuwait. His 2-day visit to Bahrain is within a tour of a number of the region's countries.

A.A. Rahim will hold talks with Bahraini Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah dealing with bilateral relations and means of strengthening them, in addition to the current Gulf, Arab, and international developments and issues of common interest.

Received by Amir

GF061030 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0915 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Manama, 6 Jun (WAKH) — The amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received Indian Minister of State for External Affairs A.A.Rahim here today. The audience was attended by Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, and Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah.

Rahim arrived in Manama yesterday on a visit to Bahrain in the course of his tour of a number of countries in the region.

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Official Talks Held

GF061234 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0940 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Manama, 6 Jun (WAKH) — Official talks were held here today between the Bahraini side, led by Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, and the Indian side led by Indian Minister of State for External Affairs A.A. Rahim, who is currently visiting Manama.

Following the talks, Mr A.A. Rahim said that he discussed with the Bahraini foreign affairs minister bilateral relations and the means to develop and strengthen them in various fields. He said that the talks also dealt with developments that concern the region and the current Arab and international issues, in addition to issues of interest to Bahrain and India.

The Indian minister lauded the firm relations between the two countries in various fields.

The Indian minister of state for external affairs arrived in Manama yesterday on a 2-day visit to Bahrain in the course of his tour to a number of the region's states.

Further on Talks

GF070534 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 7 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] Bahrain and India agreed yesterday to diversify areas of cooperation and expand existing ties in various fields.

After talks with the foreign minister, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, visiting Indian state minister for external affairs, Abubaker Abdul Rahim, said India would maintain close contacts with Bahrain at the highest levels and follow up various programmes undertaken between them.

Earlier in the morning, Mr Rahim was received by HH the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

He also called on H.E. the prime minister, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and the interior minister, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah.

Mr Rahim's talks with the foreign minister covered a wide range of topics including the Middle East situation, political developments in the region, the Iran-Iraq war, the Lebanon situation and some of the disturbances within the Fatah organisation.

"The security of the Gulf region and of the South Asian subcontinent are interlinked. What happens in the Gulf is of direct importance to us," said the Indian minister.

As chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, India is maintaining close contacts with not only Iran and Iraq, but also with the Gulf countries in view of the prevailing atmosphere of tension and disturbances in the region.

Discussing the Assam issue, Mr Rahim said it was purely a political problem. The crisis had ended now, popular government had been installed following the state elections.

After visits to a few labour camps, Mr Rahim expressed satisfaction at the living conditions of Indian workers and the way they have been treated by Bahraini employers.

"Indians have benefited from the benevolent policies of the Bahrain Government, and especially from the personal generosity of HH the amir," he said.

Mr Rahim was guest at a dinner reception last night given by the Indian ambassador, Sharad Kumar Bhatnager, at his residence.

It was attended by diplomats, top government officials and businessmen.

The minister, who has already visited the UAE, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen and Kuwait, will leave for Muscat this morning.

Foreign Minister Receives Eritrean Leader

GF072002 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1735 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Manama, 7 Jun (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah met here today with Mr Osman Saleh Sebi, chairman of the Eritrean Liberation Front-The Popular Liberation Forces, and Mr Mohamed Osman Abu Bakr, the front's representative in the Arabian Gulf countries.

In a statement to WAKH, Mr Sebi said that he discussed with the Bahraini foreign minister the current developments in Eritrea and the results of previous and continuing Ethiopian military campaigns against Eritrea.

Mr Sebi expressed the hope that the GCC countries would adopt the Eritrean question at the United Nations and other international organizations.

He said that he received a positive response from the Bahraini minister concerning the Eritrean question. He expressed appreciation for Bahrain's stand and its help to the Eritrean question.

Mr Sebi's visit to Bahrain comes within a tour of the Gulf countries that has so far included Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Qatar.

KUWAIT

State Minister on PLO Dissension, Gulf War

LD051743 Kuwait KUNA in English 1642 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, June 5 (KUNA) — Kuwait Sunday expressed the hope that current dissension within the mainstream Fatah commando movement will be temporary and minor and that it "will be tackled with the usual wisdom for which the PLO leadership, in particular Chairman 'Arafat is known."

It further stressed the [words indistinct] Palestinian commando action as an essential element and a mainstay of the power of the revolution "which we hold in high esteem."

In press statements (?today following) a cabinet regular meeting, the minister of state for cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn hoped that current differences within Fatah movement are temporary and minor and that they will be resolved "with the usual wisdom which characterize the PLO leadership and brother Abu Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] in particular."

Minister Husayn reiterated the unity of Palestinian commando action and added that it was "the mainstay of the revolution's might which we hold in high esteem."

The official spokesman recalled that the Palestinian revolution has attracted world attention by its heroic stand during the siege of Beirut and other attitudes which proved the PLO's determination and consistency of action.

Minister Husayn assured that meetings with Palestinian leaders who recently stopped over in Kuwait had reflected an "earnest determination to overcome all causes for disunity."

About the current situation between Iraq and Iran, the official stated that an Iranian envoy has conveyed towards the end of last week his government's stand over a number of issues in question regarding Iraqi-Iranian relations.

He added that the mission of director of the Political Department at the Iranian Foreign Ministry,'Abbas Sorush was to brief the deputy premier, foreign and information minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad on the outcome of the contacts made earlier by the two-member committee, including besides Shaykh Sabah the UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, assigned by the Gulf Cooperation Council states to mediate the dispute.

Husayn assured that the GCC committee has also been informed of Iraq's views regarding some questions, though he did not say when or how.

The spokesman confirmed that contacts were still maintained with the two warring countries through envoys, ambassadors and over the telephone and hoped that these contacts will result in the common good.

Official Confers With Indian Minister 4 June

LD041842 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 4 Jun (KUNA) — Indian Minister of State for External Affairs A.A. Rahim conferred today with Kuwaiti Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Rashid ar-Rashid.

During the meeting both sides discussed bilateral relations and Middle East developments, including the Iraqi-Iranian war and the Nonaligned Movement's efforts to find a solution to end this war.

OMAN

Indian Foreign Minister Arrives 7 June

GF071147 Doha QNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Muscat, 7 Jun (QNA) — Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Abubaker Rahim arrived in Muscat today on a 2-day visit to Oman in the course of his current tour of a number of countries in the region.

It has been learned that official Omani-Indian talks will be held tomorrow morning, Wednesday. The talks will deal with bilateral relations and developments in the situation of the Gulf region, particularly the efforts being exerted by the Nonaligned Movement, the current session of which India is chairing, to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Official Talks Begin

GF080831 Doha QNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Muscat, 8 Jun (QNA) — A round of official talks was held here this morning between the Indian side led by Abubakar Rahim, Indian minister of state for external affairs, and the Omani side led by Sayf ibn Hamad al-Battash, Omani Foreign Ministry under secretary.

During the talks, a comprehensive review was made of bilateral relations in all fields, particularly in the commercial and economic fields and in the organization of the labor force. The situation in the region, developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, and the efforts being exerted, especially those of the Nonaligned Movement, to end this war were also reviewed.

QATAR

Environmental Official Reports on Oil Slick

GF061118 Dubayy Khaleej Times in English 6 Jun 83 p 22

[By R. Mohan]

[Excerpts] Doha — The oil slick, which once loomed so large in the minds of those guarding the Gulf coasts, has been all but reduced into "chocolate chips" in recent days.

As one expert put it, even "tar balls are found sometimes and then on only some beaches." In Qatar, a team of crewmen cleaning the beaches daily terms the small bits washing ashore now and then as "chocolate chips."

While every possible precaution has been taken, Qatar is building a seven-kilometre embankment besides booms. "There doesn't seem to be any reason for undue alarm," said Dr John H. Busser, an expert with the Qatar Environment Protection Committee.

The committee is a governmental agency, reporting to the cabinet. Talking to *Khaleej Times* yesterday, Dr Busser said the real concentration of the spill could be seen only about 200 kms north of the Qatari coast. It is about the same distance from the Nowruz oil wells, which are on fire.

"We have not had reports of even the fish and other marine life being spoilt," Dr Busser said. "Daily samples are taken from the souk and tested in the lab; they found them clean." Even so, there continues to be slump in the demand for fish in the market. "It's an emotional matter, I think," said Dr Busser.

"There really is no accurate estimate of the oil that is being spilled from the Iranian oil wells. The guess is anywhere between two to ten thousand barrels a day."

Dr Busser said even taking 10,000 bpd as the possible figure that is leaking out, it would "only have a half life. That is about 5,000 bpd floating down."

The sea, hot in the summer, then takes over and the wave action breaks the slick into small pieces. That is after the evaporation. Some marine bacteria also get into the action, though it is a long term one. The slick is about 10 cm deep on the surface. Some parts might sink up to one to two metres deep. The booms installed around all important plants go down to about three metres.

The wind direction and possibly the sea currents, keep the slick midstream. The Qatari shore, some 400 kms from the oil wells, receives only the remnants of the spill. The most exposed are the Saudi beaches and even there, the effects of pollution have been anything but alarming. No dead fish or other marine life have washed ashore, for instance.

There might be reason for more precautions once the fires are put off. It is then that the entire 50,000 bpd, the production capacity of the wells, could find its way to the sea. Even that possibility could be discounted if the wells are capped quickly. "If they don't find the flanges intact on the well mouths, things that one can rivet a valve on, then of course there is a problem. If they have to drill a deviation well and so on, it might take three months or more to plug the leaks."

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives Omani Envoy, Qabus Letter

GF080543 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Omani Minister of the Sultan's Affairs Hamud al-Hamud at the royal palace in Jidda at 1100 yesterday. Mr al-Hamud delivered a letter from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to his majesty the king.

The audience was attended by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The Omani official arrived in Jidda earlier yesterday.

Habib Chatti, Guinea President Meet in Jidda

LD052010 Riyadh SPA in English 1911 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Jidda, [no date received] SPA — Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure, chairman of the Islamic good office mission to end war Iran Iraq war [as received], met here today with Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO). During the meeting, the two sides discussed a number of Islamic issues notably the Iran Iraq conflict. President Toure arrived here earlier today on his way to the Ethiopian capital to attend the summit of African unity which starts its meeting there tomorrow.

Instructions for Haj Pilgrimage Issued

LD031352 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] In implementing the directives of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to do one's best to provide the pilgrims with the necessary services, Minister of Pilgrimage Affairs and Awqaf 'Abd al-Wahhab Ahmad 'Abd al-Wasi has issued the pilgrimage instructions for this year. These will shortly be conveyed to all Islamic states, societies, and Islamic centers through the Foreign Ministry and the Kingdom's missions and embassies abroad and through the Arab and Islamic embassies and missions in the Kingdom.

The minister of pilgrimage affairs and awqaf urged that all pilgrims cooperate with the authorities of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in order to facilitate their pilgrimage. The minister asserted that all those who look after the affairs of the pilgrims will spare no effort in providing comfort for the pilgrims. The minister explained that in order to preserve the dignity of the pilgrims, every pilgrim is called upon to respect the sanctity of the two holy mosques and to respect the laws of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its instructions by not residing in the two mosques or on the streets, squares, or sidewalks of Mecca or Al-Madinah. The pilgrimage instructions call for respecting the security of this country and adhering to the instructions of the Ministry of the Interiror, which seek to prevent exploitation of the pilgrimage by carrying books, photographs,and leaflets of political, propaganda, or ideological aims, because this has a negative effect on some and could cause harm to others. It also contradicts the noble aim of the pilgrimage.

UAE

Dubai Imposes Ban on Imported Gulf Fish

GF040504 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 4 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Dubai has imposed a complete ban on fish imports from Gulf countries. Officials say they have found evidence of pollution in fish imported from the region. Dubai municipality said the pollution was caused by oil leaking into the Gulf from Iran's war-damaged Nowruz offshore field. It said two tons of imports fish had been destroyed. Vessels carrying fish caught elsewhere in the Gulf will not be allowed to dock at Dubai's ports. But the director of Dubai's municipality said the pollution had not yet affected fish in the Emirates.

PDRY

Chairman Notes Raul Castro Presence in 5 Jun Speech

GF052000 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Speech by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the popular militia at Martyr Hubayshi Stadium on 5 June — recorded]

[Excerpts] Brother members of the popular militia [word indistinct], brother attendants, it is my pleasure, on this glorious day, to participate in the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the popular militia's establishment. It is my pleasure to salute and congratulate you on behalf of the YSP and the government. I salute and congratulate through you all members of the popular militia in various governates of the republic and in all honorable positions. It is also my pleasure on this dear occasion to salute the martyrs of the popular militia who sacrificed themselves next to their brothers in arms, martyrs of the military and security establishments who carried out their duties assigned by the party and the people to defend the sovereignty of the country and the achievements of the glorious 14 October Revolution.

It is also my pleasure on this occasion to salute the significant role of the Cuban comrades who have exerted efforts and contributed with their experience to the development of the popular militia. On this occasion, I salute the deep international solidarity of the Communist Party of Cuba and leader Comrade Fidel Castro with the Yemeni revolution. Dear brothers, Comrade Raul Castro's presence at this celebration is clear proof of the development of the relations between the parties and peoples of Cuba and the PDRY.

Once again, I congratulate you on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the popular militia's establishment and wish for more efforts and struggle on the march of completing the phase of the Yemeni democratic revolution [words indistinct] this socialism.

Communications Agreement Signed With USSR

GF071804 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] An agreement was signed on 6 June between the PDRY and the friendly Soviet Union on building a ground satellite station for communications. The project will enable the PDRY to use for its communications the satellites of the socialist countries or any other country that participates in this communications system. The 1.9 million dinar project will be completed by the end of 1984. The agreement was signed by the director general of the communications authority for the PDRY side and by the representative of DORMASH Export in Aden for the Soviet side.

KUNA Reports on Mubarak Interview in London Paper

LD072123 Kuwait KUNA in English 1641 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] London, June 8 (KUNA) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said here Wednesday he had refused (?repeated) Israeli invitations to go to Jerusalem because "Egypt does not recognise Jerusalem as Israel's capital."

In an exclusive interview with the London-based Arabic weekly *Al-Hawadith, Mubarak added that it would be wrong to break* off relations with Israel because "there will come a time when we shall need it in the interest of the Arabs."

The Egyptian president also noted that Israel was doing all it could to prevent a break in relations with Egypt.

Turning to the Palestinian question, he warned that the present split in the PLO would "break the Palestinians' back," while outside forces were playing them off against each other.

The Palestinians should now help King Husayn of Jordan, and allow him to sit at the negotiating table, he went on.

There could be no negotiations on the subject of Palestinian self-rule until a special relationship between Jordan and the Palestinians was achieved.

Mubarak pointed out that instead of determining their relationship with Jordan at the Algiers summit, "The Palestinians spent their time there insulting Egypt.

"We helped the Palestinians to leave Beirut yet they insulted us," he commented.

"Who spent more effort than Egypt on the problem of Lebanon and the Palestinians?"

Nevertheless contacts between Egypt and the Palestinians are continuing.

The Palestinians now admitted that "there is more in Camp David than in President Reagan's initiative."

Camp David was the only card accepted by Israel, and "if the Arabs want to use it they are welcome," Mubarak told the magazine.

Commenting on the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement Mubarak said no one had expected Israel to sign the pact.

"Our brothers in Syria must help to get Israel out of Lebanon,...Syria must pull the rug from under Israel's feet ...because if we do not bring the Lebanese problem to an end we would be helping Israel to expand."

The Arabs are now facing a "new catastrophe." If Israel and Syria remained, Lebanon would be "finished," the Egyptian leader added.

He poured scorn on the view that there were "secret provisos" in the agreement. Instead of playing Israel against the U.S., "we are playing ourselves against each other" to their benefit.

Arab solidarity was gradually disappearing, and "if we do not agree to disagree, the entire region will be lost," he stressed.

In a wide ranging interview President Mubarak said he did not expect any major power to attack the Gulf, but the countries of that area "should be alert to the internal plots against them."

He also said he was prepared to visit any Arab leader "if my visit is not embarrassing to him."

Mubarak Interview With LE FIGARO 6 June

PM071250 Paris Le Figaro in French 6 Jun 83 p 2

[Interview with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak by Philippe Nourry in Heliopolis — date not given]

[Text] Question: Mr President, what is your analysis of the present situation in the Middle East? Do you think there are serious risks of war between Syria and Israel?

Answer: Have you ever been to Syria? For my part I am certain that there will not be a war. The countries concerned have now realized that they had nothing to gain from entering into conflict. The two superpowers, of course — each has its ally, which may seem dangerous. But I certainly do not equate the virtually unconditional aid which the United States gives to Israel with much more circumstantial and moderate aid which the Soviet Union gives Syria.

Question: When expressing approval of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement you said that Syria now no longer had any business in Lebanon.

Answer: I go even further than that: It is obvious that all foreign forces must withdraw from Lebanon and that that country be given the chance of exercising its sovereignty. If there is a problem between Lebanon and Syria it must be solved within the Arab framework after Lebanon has regained its sovereignty. Israel has signed an agreement on that withdrawal; everybody must now persuade the Syrians to withdraw so that the agreement can come into force.

Nonetheless, if you want to know what I really think, it seems to me that the problem created by the invasion of Lebanon is secondary compared with what is happening on the West Bank.

Question: There is obviously a temptation to see the Israeli operation in Lebanon merely as a smokescreen aimed at delaying a solution to the Palestinian problem and giving Israel time to establish itself once and for all in the occupied territories....

Answer: In any case that is what I am trying to constantly remind the Arab countries about. I tell them: All the time you are wasting in ensuring that the Israeli army delays its withdrawal gives Israel time to gradually create an irreversible situation on the West Bank and in Gaza. Indeed we Arabs are doing nothing to help solve the Palestinian problem any more than the Lebanese problem. We are merely encouraging Israeli expansionism.

Question: What do you think of the PLO strategy, if it can have one amid its divisions?

Answer: The main question was the recovery of the occupied territories. So Israel refuses to hear of an independent state? Well, we will see later. It was therefore necessary to work seriously for a Jordanian-Palestinian relationship, as the Reagan plan advocated. However, 'Arafat has neither agreed nor really refused. The talks with King Husayn failed, and a great deal could be said on the reasons for that failure. In any case 'Arafat could not or would not show clear determination or make a choice in the eyes of the world.

Question: If you had him here now, what would you say to him?

Answer: What can you say to people who have even forgotten their essential problem and who are now only concerned with their internal quarrels — moreover, they have been pushed into that. But, finally, I would certainly say this to him: Try to unite your forces again, talk to King Husayn, accept the Reagan plan. The Palestinians must already be regretting that they did not accept the Camp David agreements which, in a way, opened up broader prospects for them.

Question: Apropos Camp David in particular, do you Egyptians, who signed the agreements, intend to reopen negotiations on Palestinian autonomy with your Israeli partners now that the Israeli-Lebanese agreement has been signed?

Answer: Egypt will keep its promises. But, as you know, our concept of Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and the Gaza proved to be radically different from that of the Israelis, who will hear of nothing but an administrative autonomy at the personal and not the territorial level. Moreover Carter himself blamed the Israelis. Furthermore the Reagan plan, even if it is based essentially on the Camp David spirit, has brought a new and more precise element: the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship. So, how can the dialogue be pursued without the question of this new relationship being settled? Dialogue can only be reopened if Jordan enters the game.

Question: Do we not also have a joint plan, the "Franco-Egyptian plan" based on the Palestinians' right to self-determination and mutual recognition by Israel and the PLO?

Answer: That is probably, in theory, the best and most just peace plan. But how can anybody imagine that that plan has any chance of being implemented if even the Reagan plan cannot be?

We must be practical. The only power which can exert pressure on Israel — and everything depends on that — is the United States. It alone can give aid and money to compensate for the concessions which Israel might be forced to make. The paradox is that this money supplied to Israel ultimately comes largely from Arab sources. But let us leave that.... What I can say is that it seems unrealistic to campaign for a wider plan when even the more limited plan is being thwarted.

Question: But to what extent does Egypt feel capable of promoting peace

Answer: I can assure you that we are constantly making great efforts to achieve that. We greatly encouraged the negotiations between the PLO and King Husayn. We constantly encouraged an agreement in Lebanon, and it was we who urged the Americans to draw up the Reagan plan, by persuading them that it was impossible to make the Palestinians leave Lebanon without offering them the hope of finding a homeland elsewhere, a land where they could live.

Question: Is the peace with Israel really irreversible?

Answer: As far as we are concerned, yes, it is irreversible.

Question: Does not your expulsion from the Arab League deprive you of important means of action?

Answer: With or without the Arab League, Egypt will always have the leadership of the Arab world. The question should be put the other way. What can the Arab League do without Egypt? I would even say that we are now in a position of strength, because each state which has broken with us regrets it increasingly.

Question: That is probably not true of Syria and Libya which, according to the latest reports, were on the point of uniting recently...?

Answer: I will begin to think a union between Libya and Syria is possible when I am told that there has been a marriage between Libya and China....

Question: What is the significance of your support for Iraq in its conflict with Iran? Is it a way of safeguarding yourself against the rising tide of Muslim fundamentalism which must have worried you seriously since As-Sadat's assassination?

Answer: On the first point I am anxious to say that we are, above all, seeking a peaceful solution to this war. We are giving Iraq the means to defend itself, but we are not supplying it with offensive weapons. On the second point I would like to convince you that there are no more extremists in Egypt than in any country in the world, that dangerous madmen and fanatics are found everywhere, but that here we have started a vast religious information effort and television debates to bring misguided people back to reason. I therefore no longer think that this question of Muslim "fundamentalism" is a serious problem for us.

Question: Mr President, what message would you like to convey, through us, to the French people?

Answer: Relations between our two countries are very close, our cooperation is very assured. It only remains for me to remind them and to remind your government that Egypt will spare no effort to secure a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Tell them also, because I am convinced of this, that the majority of the Arab world is evolving increasingly toward peace settlements.

Mubarak Calls for Arab Forces' Withdrawal

NC071950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has praised Lebanon's diplomacy activity, which has led to an agreement with Israel on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. President Mubarak has also commented on the speed with which the agreement was signed.

In an interview published in this week's edition of the magazine *An Nahar Al-'Arabi Wa Ad-Duwwali, Mubarak said: Who* expected this? We believed that they would procrastinate for a year or more to bargain on a piece of land. The Egyptian president added: What is important is that an agreement has been reached. Let us save this agreement. Mubarak urged the Arab forces in Lebanon to facilitate the Israeli withdrawal so that Lebanon can exercise its sovereignty on its land. Mubarak declined to discuss how to achieve the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon. He said: What is important is that these forces should leave, simultaneously or otherwise. What is important is that they depart. Here, I call on Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon so as not to give Israel an opportunity to stay in Lebanon longer and in order that we will not confront a new Palestine in Lebanon.

The Egyptian president said: We must not give any opportunities to Israel. If we want a just and comprehensive peace, then the Arab forces must leave Lebanon so that we can evict Israel from Lebanese territory preparatory to a just peace in the Middle East.

Mubarak expressed the hope that there will not be a war between Syria and Israel. He called for the continuation of the Syrian-American contacts to overcome the Syrian refusal to withdraw from Lebanon, because this refusal will constitute, in the opinion of the Egyptian president, a new problem for the Arabs — the Lebanese issue — and hence the Palestinian question will die, according to President Mubarak.

The Egyptian president called for the convocation of an Arab summit to solve the problem between Lebanon and Syria or for a summit between the two countries. The Egyptian president rejected the idea of making Lebanon a neutral country, expressing his wish that Lebanon will become an Arab state where there are no foreign forces.

President Mubarak expressed his regret over the divisions among the Palestinians. He called for mending the rift in the Palestinian ranks.

TANJUG Interviews Mubarak on Nonaligned Countries

LD072033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0909 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jun (TANJUG) — Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has stated that the nonaligned countries could and should exert an influence on the resolution of international problems but that they should be neither on the side of the West nor the East, nor should they enter into pacts with them. This, however, does not preclude normal and friendly relations with both blocs, he explained, and recalled that in An-Nasir's time, Egypt had special relations with the Soviet Union and had maintained normal relations with the United States. These relations had been disrupted after 1967. The situation today is somewhat different. We have special relations with the United States and at the same time we expect a normalization of relations with the USSR, Mubarak added.

In connection with his forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia, Husni Mubarak responded to a request from Stevan Cordas, TANJUG correspondent in Cairo, and replied to a number of current questions.

Asked what he expected from UNCTAD and in particular what he thought of the activity of the nonaligned at this significant gathering, President Mubarak recalled that he spoke at some length on this at the summit in New Delhi when he mentioned the possibilities of cooperation by nonaligned and developing countries in the economic sphere. "Since this is one of the most important questions, I proposed in New Delhi that we should build relations with one another, that we should cooperate in order to satisfy the basic interests of the Third World countries, which are chiefly members of the Nonaligned Movement. Nonaligned countries should orient themselves more than they have up to now toward mutual cooperation," he explained.

Asked to say what Egypt's role is in the present stage of the peace process in the Middle East and what actions can be expected from his country, the head of state stated:

"Egypt has always played a leading role in the search for peace in the Middle East. Had it not been for President as-Sadat's initiative and his trip to Jerusalem and subsequently the Camp David agreements, we would also be in a very complex situation today. Egypt would have sovereignty over only a small part of the Sinai. Had we not concluded the agreement at Camp David and the peace treaty, we would still be spending billions of dollars for arms in order to force the aggressor to withdraw from our territories. Of course, this would be at the expense of the country's interests. At the time of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, too, Egypt demonstrated that it plays a leading role in the Middle East. We have been the only Arab country which has backed Lebanon and the Palestinians from the very beginning and we still continue to do so."

Putting forward the view that Reagan's plan for the Middle East presented "a golden opportunity," President Mubarak stressed that the agreement between the PLO and Jordan is of vital significance for the solution of the Middle East crisis. "The fact that Israel is rejecting Reagan's plan is entirely natural. Israel rejects everything which should contribute to the resolution of the Middle East problem. However, I think that it is only through negotiations that we can achieve what we want," the Egyptian president explained.

"I am convinced," Mubarak went on, "that the United States has a special opportunity to exert influence on Israel to accept Reagan's plan. Were the Palestinians to accept the link with the Jordanians, the Americans would not have an excuse not to use their influence on Israel in order to bring it to the table to negotiate a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem.

"As regards the United States, it, too, has constantly refused to negotiate with the Palestinians. But, through the Jordanian-Palestinian connection, the Americans could consent to negotiations. In this way they will arrive at the solution because the Israelis and Americans will negotiate with the Jordanians, together with whom would be the Palestinians."

Asked whether he thought that Reagan's initiative or any other plan can resolve the Palestinian question and the Middle East crisis without the PLO participation in peace negotiations, President Mubarak replied:

"This is precisely what we are talking about now. There must be some kind of connection between the Palestinians and Jordan in order to bring Israel and the United States to negotiations. A part of our, the Arab, country is occupied and hence we Arabs must look for ways and means to return these territories. If the connection between Jordan and the Palestinians would make it possible for us to begin negotiations, why not? Last, this decision would be adopted only by Palestinians who will be there within the framework of the Jordanian negotiating team.

"If, however, we continue to insist on the PLO being a participant in these talks, this will automatically push away both Israel and the United States. In such a case Gaza and the West Bank would be lost. Israel is intensively building settlements on occupied territories and there is the real danger that this will become de facto a part of Israel after a certain time.

"The Israelis have begun particularly intensively to build settlements in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank of the Jordan River precisely since Reagan's plan has been launched. I am afraid that Gaza and the West Bank could be totally covered by Jewish settlements by the second half of next year and this will represent a definitive loss of those territories.

"The public opinion and the opinion of the whole world are not able to eliminate these settlements from our territories. How then can we Arabs eliminate 200-300 Jewish settlements which cover Gaza and the West Bank? Well, this is the reason why the Palestinians should accept the link with Jordan in order that the sides can sit down to the negotiating table and try to return the Arab territories. At this moment we are trying to establish the link between the Palestinians and Jordan. The Palestinians again reject this. I am afraid that after a certain time we shall lose all our opportunities because we are inclined to say 'no' to every proposed solution."

Recalling that whenever some fresh solution emerges, the Arabs ascertain "that it is much more difficult to accept than the previous one," President Mubarak went on: "This was also the case with Resolution 242. Do you remember? Another resolution, much better than Resolution 242, was proposed. The Arab countries, however, rejected it. Then Lord Carrington proposed Resolution 242, but the Arab countries asked for that previous one. They were told that it was finished and that they had to accept Resolution 242.Had they accepted the first proposal it would have been a considerably better basis on which to start resolving the Middle East problem.

"Now it is difficult to force Israel to sit down to the negotiating table with the PLO. Well, this is the reason why we are trying to find some other way and method in order to establish a link between the Palestinians and Jordan. The Palestinians have not yet decided on this and this represents wasted time."

At the end of his interview, President Husni Mubarak stated that Egypt and Yugoslavia have very close relations which should be strengthened and consolidated by encouraging cooperation in all spheres and he stated that, as president of Egypt, he will always work for this.

'Ali Warns Against Disintegration of PLO

NC071822 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that Egypt was one of the first states to join the ILO, that it has so far implemetned 55 international agreements concerning labor laws and workers, and that Egypt is one of 16 states participating in nine permanent committees. Therefore, Egypt is playing a major role in the ILO.

Regarding the Red Cross, 'Ali said that Egypt signed the international Red Cross agreement a few days ago.

Replying to a question on the contacts he will hold in Belgrade, 'Ali said at a press conference he held in Geneva today that he will meet with the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and the FRG.

Asked whether he will meet with Arab delegations, 'Ali replied in the negative, attributing this to the shortness of the visit.

Regarding the Palestinian issue, 'Ali said: PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat recently visited Romania and an envoy of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu recently visited Damascus. It seems that 'Arafat has asked several people to mediate to solve the problems pertaining to the Palestiian issue.

He reaffirmed that any disintegration in the PLO will affect its role and harm the Palestinian issue.

'Ali Previews Mubarak's Talks With Ceausescu

NC071959 Cairo MENA in English 1820 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text]Geneva, June 7 (MENA) — Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said today that President Husni Mubarak's visit to Romania is part of the continued process of consultations between the two countries.

The Egyptian official said Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu will brief President Mubarak on the latest Romanian moves concerning the Palestinian issue, particularly in light of the visit to Romania by Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat and the trip of a special Romanian envoy to Damascus.

Hasan 'Ali told reporters here today that the current divisions inside the PLO would certainly hurt the organisation's role and the Palestinian issue in general.

Referring to the meeting of Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali with Pope John Paul II, Hasan 'Ali said the Vatican is showing great appreciation of President Mubarak's role and complete understanding for Egypt's stand on the Lebanese issue and the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal accord.

The Egyptian official said that in Yugoslavia he will meet with its foreign minister as well as the West German foreign minister to discuss with them the European role in the Mideast problem.

AL-AHRAM: Syrian Decision Depends on USSR

NC080651 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 8 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today entitled "The Syrian Facade," *Al-Ahram* expresses the conviction that despite the adamant Syrian facade and the appearances that the Syrian regime possesses a great deal of latitude to the point of openly opposing the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and officially declaring that it will act to foil it, there are several indications that the Syrian hands are tied. *Al-Ahram* says several incidents that were not sufficiently publicized indicate that Syrian decisionmaking is no longer free, particularly vis-a-vis confrontation issues.

Syria's reliance on the most modern missiles — in view of the two big bases and a huge technical apparatus — has recently increased. This suggests that the signal to start [a war] or to refrain from it will not only come from Damascus. *Al-Ahram* says Moscow has actually begun to exploit its leverage in Syria; it has asked Syria to stop its military support to Iran against Iraq following the Khomeyni regime's mortal crackdown on the communist Tudeh Party. Syria is no longer in a position to reject this request, and it is certain that it will respond, although this increases its fury. This is because this compulsory action will be in the interest of Iraq, Syria's archenemy. In addition to this, the Kuwaiti parliamentary committees, perhaps under Iraqi influence, have decided to stop the annual financial aid to Lebanon in protest against the agreement and to Syria, a matter which no one has yet explained.

If we add to this the fact that Moscow has begun to court Israel for the first time since freezing the relations in the wake of the 1967 war, we can say the Syrian will has become restricted and captive in the present and the future, particularly since the Saudi pocket is the only coffer and Riyadh is not completely happy with the general Syrian behavior. Concluding its editorial, *Al-Ahram* says Syrian retraction or military initiative or anything else will no longer take into consideration opening [fire], and herein lie both the danger and the hope.

Delegation Signs Trade Pact With USSR; Returns

PM071501 Cairo Akhbar al-Yawm in Arabic 4 Jun 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "$200 million Trade With Moscow"]

[Text] The commercial and industrial delegation which visited the Soviet Union has returned to Cairo after signing a new trade protocol between the two countries for 1983. The amount of the agreement exceeds $200 million. This was the first visit to Moscow by an official delegation since 1977.

Husayn Proposes Truce To Halt Fighting
JN071145 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 7 June (INA) — Saddam Husayn has proposed a temporary truce to halt the fighting between Iraq and Iran during the month of Ramadan out of respect for the Islamic principles. This is one of three proposals included today in the president's third message to the Iranian people. The second proposal calls for an agreement to halt the war in the Arab Gulf waters, ports, coasts, and air space in the zone extending from Basra and Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] to the Strait of Hormuz and its entrances from the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. This will be done under a special internationally supervised agreement which will allow the Iranian, Iraqi and other commercial vessels to sail freely as well as to export oil and import goods even if fighting continues on the ground.

In his third proposal, Saddam Husayn calls for concluding a special agreement between the two countries under which the two sides will avoid striking each other's towns and villages, provided that this agreement comes under international supervision and that both sides agree.

He warned Khomeyni and his aides not to embark on a new adventure to cross Iraq's borders and said that such crazy action will be futile and doomed to failure with God's help and the Iraqi Army's might.

Saddam Husayn called on the Iranian peoples and Army to avoid being burned by the strong fire which will singe their skins in the same way as it singed the skins and bowels of those who preceded them along this path. He stressed that the Iranian people cannot be fooled about what is taking place at the front or anywhere else and about the Iranian regime's total failure to achieve its hostile and expansionist ambitions.

After referring to Iran's economic problems and the destitution and poverty afflicting the Iranians due to their hostile war against Iraq, the president said: We are giving Iran a golden opportunity to overcome the pressure the war is imposing on its economy, thus giving the Iranians the chance to improve their economy and their living conditions.

In his message, President Saddam Husayn added: Iraq has continuously called for peace and responded positively to all UN, nonaligned, and ICO peace efforts.

Meanwhile, Khomeyni continues to reject all these calls and accuses those initiating them of bias. He pointed out that all the people in Iran as well as in the region and the world have become convinced after 3 years of war that it is Khomeyni himself who is behind this war and its continuation.

He asserted that the Iranian rulers, particularly Khomeyni, are no longer aware of the simplest principles of their responsibility toward the Iranian people, a matter which places us and you in one line to confront this wicked ghoul who hopes that Tehran and Baghdad will burn so that he can watch them as Nero did with Rome.

The following is the text of the message:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

O Iranian people; O Iranian Armed Forces: After reading the speech which Khomeyni delivered on 4 June 1983, I have become very eager to address the Iranian people with the spirit of responsibility, just as I have done twice before; on 15 February and 4 March 1983 on matters of mutual concern to stop the continuous river of blood and to put an end to the catastrophes caused by the war. I have become more convinced that your rulers, especially Khomeyni, are no longer aware of even the most fundamental duty of responsibility toward their own people. This means that both you and we are now in one rank against this evil ghoul whose wish is to watch Tehran and Baghdad burning, just as Nero watched Rome burning. Out of this sense of responsibility, I address to you this third message. You will recall that we have resorted to this method after we have lost all hope of establishing any bridge of mutual relationship between us and your rulers to end the war.

Out of our desire to contribute as much as we can toward elucidating the facts, which charlatan Khomeyni is trying to conceal through his well-known deceptive methods, we have decided to talk to you this time on a number of issues which the charlatan has raised in his repeated speeches, including his last speech.

Khomeyni tells you and makes you hope that all Iran's problems would be solved with the end of the war. He also behaves as if he is not responsibile for the continuation of the war. Yet you know that we have not ceased calling for peace or cooperating with all recent efforts by the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic Conference Organization to achieve peace. On the other hand, Khomeyni has rejected all these calls and accused those behind them of being pro-Iraq and concealing certain designs against Iran. He accused the Islamic conference of representing what he termed corrupt governments. Still, when a conference of men of religion, theologians and ulema convened recently, we informed this conference of our willingness to cooperate before and after it had adopted its resolutions. These resolutions called for ending the war and holding negotiations to solve the problems between the two countries on the basis that neither side shall acquire any illegitimate rights by armed force or interfere in the internal affairs of the other.

But Khomeyni refused to have any dealings with the conference of ulema and theologians. He rejected the conference's resolutions, saying that they were nongovernmental. Thus, Khomeyni and the Tehran rulers have branded the whole Islamic World with perversion, corruption and deviation from the religious line and attributed all the good religious qualities to themselves only. All people in Iran, the region, and the world are now convinced from the experiences of the past 3 years of war that Khomeyni himself is behind the war and its continuation. How, then, will their problems be solved when these problems are linked to the war and when Khomeyni himself is the advocate for the continuation and the rekindling of this war?

Gentlemen: We have warned and realized for a long time that the war cannot be stopped through the good intentions of your rulers. Thus, we have called for avoiding the shelling of towns and villages. Our last call was contained in the statement made

by the Iraqi foreign minister on 26 May in which he announced Iraq's readiness to sign a special agreement with Iran stipulating that both sides shall refrain from shelling each other's towns. But your rulers did not respond positively to this call. They rejected it and acted to the contrary. As we said, in all his repeated statements, Khomeyni attributes everything happening in Iran to the war circumstances. He makes you believe that it is not within his power to stop the war, because it was imposed on him.

Proceeding from our responsibility toward our people and mankind, continuing our role in enlightening public opinion about the facts, and in order to give additional evidence which might help indicate those who want peace and those who reject it, through this message we propose the following to you and your rulers:

1. Reaching an agreement to halt the war in the Gulf zone, including its waters, ports, coasts, and air space from Basra and Al-Muhammarah to the Strait of Hormuz and its entrances from the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean under a special internationally supervised agreement which will allow the Iranian, Iraq, and other commercial vessels to sail freely as well as to export oil and import goods even if fighting continues on the ground. By this proposal the Iranian people will discover our desire not to be directly or indirectly a negative element affecting their economic and social prosperity or their present and future and so that our good intentions and motives will be made more obvious and the good stand will be distinguished from the evil one. When talking about Iran's economic problems and the destitution and poverty afflicting the Iranians, Khomeyni attributes all this to the war. While the war, which we hope will come to an end, is continuing, we now present a golden opportunity for Iran to lift the pressure imposed on its economy and for the Iranians to improve their economy and their living conditions.

2. Concluding a special agreement under which both sides will avoid striking towns and villages, provided that this agreement is internationally supervised and that both sides agree.

3. Agreeing to a temporary truce during the blessed month of Ramadan out of respect for the Islamic principles and in observance of customs of the early Muslims and their prophet Muhammad.

O Iranian peoples: Available information indicates that Khomeyni and his aides are discussing among themselves the possibility of undertaking a new adventure to cross the border into Iraq. We warn, as we did before, that such crazy action will be futile and be doomed to failure with God's help and the Iraqi Army's might. We call on the Iranian people and Army to avoid being burned in the strong fire which will singe their skins as it singed the skins and bowels of those who preceded them along this path and who reaped only disappointment and loss.

O Iranian people O Iranian Armed Forces: This is what we want to say in our third message to you, hoping that those who carry in their hearts and minds some seeds of guidance and goodness will be guided to the path of kindness and salvation. God knows that our intentions are sincere.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, 7 June 1983

Communique on Air Force Attacking Iranian Forces

JN071636 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — Iraqi planes today attacked Iranian forces' positions and concentrations in the northern sector of the front, scoring effective and direct hits. This came in a communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command in Baghdad today. The communique said that all our planes returned safely to base. Summing up the military operations on the front during the past 24 hours, the communique said that the Iranian forces also suffered six killed and three infantry positions destroyed in an Iraqi attack on Iranian concentrations in the same sector. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,115 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful:

The brave sons of our Armed Forces are continuing their operations against the Iranian enemy forces of aggression in defense of the sovereignty of great Iraq and the security and bright future of the Iraqi people. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Today, our daring Air Force planes attacked enemy positions and troop assembly points in front of the forward positions of our forces in the northern sector of the front, scoring direct, effective hits and returning safely to their bases after successfully accomplishing their tasks.

2. Using various kinds of weapons, our forces opened fire at an enemy concentration in front of their positions in the northern sector of the front, killing six and destroying three infantry positions.

3. One gun and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

4. Last night and today, the artillery of the spiteful Khomeyniite regime shelled Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah, and their environs, damaging a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 June 1983

Further on Saudi Crown Prince's Visit

Confers With Husayn

JN071239 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the Saudi National Guard. The two sides discussed relations between the two fraternal countries and the situation in the region. They also exchanged viewpoints on various issues of common interest. RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, Presidential Office Director Khalid 'Abd al-mun'im, and the Saudi ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

The Saudi official arrived here last night on a visit to Iraq.

Leaves Baghdad 7 June

JN071401 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1305 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the Saudi National Guard, left Baghdad today after a short visit to Iraq. Prior to his departure, the Saudi crown prince held talks with President Saddam Husayn on bilateral relations and the developments in the region.

Prince 'Abdallah was seen off at the airport by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; a number of ministers; and the Saudi ambassador in Baghdad.

Further on Arab League Secretary's Visit

Received by 'Aziz

JN071305 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this morning received Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general.

The meeting dealt with the current situation and develtour of several Arab countries. The situation in the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and the continuing Iranian aggression on Iraq were also reviewed.

'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, Foreign Ministry undersecretary, and Iraq's permanent delegate at the Arab League attendedthe meeting.

Received by Husayn

JN071716 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — This evening, President Saddam Husayn received Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, and discussed with him the current Arab situation. Klibi briefed the president on the results of his current Arab tour and expressed appreciation for Iraq's pan-Arab stands in working for and making available Arab steadfastness in confronting the challenges facing the Arab nation.

He expressed support for Iraq in its just battle against the aggression of the Iranian regime in defense of sovereignty and of Arab security and interests.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Khalid 'Abd al-mun'im, chief of the president's office, attended the meeting.

Chedli Klibi arrived in Baghdad earlier today on an official visit.

Leaves Baghdad

JN071850 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, left Baghdad tonight after a short visit to Iraq. He was seen off by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, Foreign Ministry under secretary.

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives, Makes Statement

JN080635 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0625 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here today on a visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, 'Arafat said he will hold talks with Iraqi officials on the overall developments and events taking place in the Palestinian and Arab arenas and in the region in general in light of the Zionist war minister's threats against the PLO and the Palestinians. He added: Our talks in Iraq stem from the fraternal and militant relationship linking us in the face of the plots being concocted against the Arab nation.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, welcomed 'Arafat on arrival.

PRC Trade Vice Minister Arrives in Baghdad

JN072002 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — Wei Yuming, vice minister in the PRC Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, arrived in Baghdad tonight on a visit to Iraq during which he will lead his country's delegation in the first session of the Joint Iraqi-PRC Economic and Trade Committee. The Chinese official expressed hope that this session will result in bolstering treade and economic cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Lloyd's Cited on Two Damaged Ships in Gulf

JN031638 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1525 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] London, 3 Jun (INA) — Informed sources of the British Lloyd's insurance company said today that two commercial ships were heavily damaged when they were hit by Iraqi missiles near Bandar Khomeyni harbor. In a statement to INA today, the sources added that fire broke out on the two ships when they received direct hits by Iraqi aircraft missiles last Tuesday. The sources also said that the Indian ship (Abji Briti), which weighs 10,186 metric tons, was hit directly by the Iraqi missiles. The second ship, which has not yet been identified, was among a number of ships which were heading toward Bandar Khomeyni to unload. The Lloyd's sources said that the 45-man crew of the two ships was transferred to Bandar Khomeyni. The Indian ship belongs to the Indian (Swaranda) Company Ltd, the sources added. The Lloyd's company is expected to reveal the identity of the second ship, which was also hit by Iraqi missiles, later.

Saudi Crown Prince Pays Visit to Amman

Arrives 7 June

JN071621 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpt] His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the Saudi National Guard, arrived in Amman at noon today at the head of an official delegation comprising Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tuwayjiri, deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard; Nasir ar-Rajihi, director of the crown prince's office; and His Highness Prince Turki ibn 'Abdallah Al Sa'ud, adviser to the crown prince.

The Saudi delegation was received by Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the chief of the Royal Court, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the information minister, the foreign minister, the Amman mayor, a number of ranking civilian and military officials, the Saudi ambassador in Amman, and the embassy staff.

Meets With King Husayn

JN071840 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] This evening His Majesty King Husayn received His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the Saudi National Guard, at the Royal Hashemite Court.

They discussed the current Arab affairs in light of the new developments, the Lebanese crisis, the Iraqi-Iranian war and the peace efforts to end this war, and Arab solidarity.

Present at the meeting on the Jordanian side were His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Court; 'Amir Khammash, minister of court; the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

Present on the Saudi side were Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tuwayjiri, deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard; Nasir ar-Rajihi, director of the crown prince's office; His Highness Prince Turki ibn 'Abdallah Al Sa'ud, adviser to the crown prince; and the Saudi ambassador in Amman.

Further Report

JN072134 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpt] This evening His Majesty King Husayn received His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the Saudi National Guard, at the Royal Hashemite Court.

They discussed current Arab affairs in light of the new developments in the Arab arena. They also reviewed the results of His Highness Prince 'Abdallah's tour of several Arab countries and Saudi Arabia's efforts to build Arab solidarity.

The Jordanian side stressed its support for these efforts and for Saudi Arabia's efforts on the Palestinian cause.

The two sides stressed their eagerness to exert all efforts to achieve Arab solidarity in order to serve the Arab nation's objectives and joint interests so that it is able to confront the challenges that are imposed on it. During the meeting, the two sides also discussed the close bilateral relations and cooperation of the two countries in the various spheres.

His Majesty King Husayn expressed appreciation and thanks to Saudi Arabia for its continued support of Jordan and its fulfillment of its commitments toward it.

Leaves Following Visit

JN081249 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn saw off His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al-Sa'ud, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, when he and the members of his delegation left Amman this morning following a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he held talks with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, and the senior Jordanian officials on the latest developments in the Arab arena and the possibilities of achieving Arab solidarity.

Saudi Installment of Arab Aid Received

JN080906 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 8 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Amman — PETRA-JNA has learned from a responsible source at the Finance Ministry that Jordan has received a check from Saudi Arabia representing the second installment of the Arab aid to Jordan as decided by the 10th Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

Arab League Secretary General Arrives in Amman

JN071936 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, arrived in Amman this evening on a short visit to Jordan, during which he will meet His Majesty King Husayn and other ranking officials.

In a statement to PETRA, Klibi spoke highly of the efforts His Majesty King Husayn has exerted and is still exerting to propagate the just Arab cause in various international forums and of his majesty's coordination with His Majesty King Hassan II to outline the Arab peace plan within the framework of the Arab Seven-Member Committee.

He said that he is looking forward to meeting King Husayn and consulting with him on the current affairs in the Arab arena which harbor grave dangers. Klibi greeted the Palestinian people

in the occupied Arab territories and praised their steadfastness in the face of the Zionist occupation's designs in order to preserve their national identity and Arabism.

Klibi was welcomed by the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and a number of the ministry's senior officials.

AD-DUSTUR: PNC Delegation Leaves for Damascus

JN080903 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 8 Jun 83 p 23

[Text] Amman, *Ad-Dustur* — PLO office sources in Amman have said that a delegation of PNC members residing in Jordan has left for Damascus to contact Fatah officials in a bid to heal the rift among the conflicting factions in Al-Biqa'.

The delegation comprises Isma'il Muhammad Isma'il, Dawud az-Zir, 'Abd al-'Aziz Saqr, 'Ata al-Wahidi, and Dr Yusuf Sammur.

Prince Hasan Receives Pakistani Envoy

JN042002 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan the regent this evening received (Mahdi Mas'ud), the personal envoy of Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The envoy delivered his highness a message to His Majesty King Husayn from the Pakistani president and also conveyed the Pakistani president's greetings to His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Prince Hasan.

His highness the regent briefed the Pakistani president's envoy on the latest developments in general and the situation in the occupied Arab territories in particular. The Pakistani ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Daily Calls For Nonintervention in PLO Affairs

JN071253 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "What is Needed is Unanimous Support Not Intervention," *Sawt Ash-Sha'b* says: The events currently facing the PLO make us say that the 1974 Rabat summit resolution was not meant to make the Palestinian decision independent of Jordan and yet subordinate this decision to other Arab countries. We say this in light of what is taking place inside the PLO and its biggest group, Fatah. The obvious intervention in the PLO's internal affairs by certain Arab parties, the attempt to influence the Palestinian decisionmaking at this particular stage following the Beirut incidents, and the subjecting of this decisionmaking to haggling which does not serve the Palestinian interests are all violations of the 1974 Rabat summit resolution and the right of the Palestinians to choose their own course. It is not Fatah's fault that it did not ally itself to any Arab regime in the past. If there is need for internal reform we must deal with it as an internal issue and as a difference in viewpoints among the factions of the same group. Thus, it is not appropriate for any Arab party to involve itself in any Palestinian differences unless the purpose of this involvement is to purify the atmosphere inside the PLO and to strengthen the PLO's position, particularly since Arab slackness toward the Palestine question has reached a point where no one is absolved of the responsibility of the deteriorating Arab situation.

Sawt Ash-Sha'b adds: The PLO through many years of bitter struggle against the occupation, has managed to fortify itself against any tampering with its destiny. We hope that its loss in Lebanon will not force it to make concessions to certain Arab parties, which are supposed to stand by the PLO and to extend all assistance and support to it at this delicate phase in which the Palestine question is facing the danger of liquidation. *Sawt Ash-Sha'b* concludes: What the PLO needs now is unanimous Arab support, not intervention by any party.

Parliamentary Committees Approve Accord 7 June
NC071309 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] At their meeting today, which ended at 1430 , the joint parliamentary committees approved by an overwhelming majority the draft Lebanese-Israeli agreement on the withdrawal.

According to as yet unconfirmed reports, the Chamber of Deputies might be invited to hold a general session on Monday to ratify the agreement.

Al-Wazzan, Al-As'ad on Approval
NC071455 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1320 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The four parliamentary committees have approved the draft agreement between Lebanon and Israel by a majority of 28 votes. There were two abstentions and one deputy voted against.

Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan spoke after the session. Our representative Marun Hubayqah is now on the telephone with us.

[Begin live dispatch] The joint parliamentary committees completed the discussion of the Lebanese-Israeli draft agreement at 1430 this afternoon. The draft agreement was put to vote. It was approved by 28 deputies. Two deputies did not vote and one deputy opposed the agreement. In other words, there were 31 deputies eligible to vote. Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad said the Chamber's next plenary session will be held on Monday morning to consider the agreement. The following are recordings of statements made by Speaker Kamil Al-As'ad and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan on the results of the discussions. [end live dispatch]

[Begin Al-As'ad recording] Naturally, the proceedings of the session are secret. On this occasion, I would like to thank the press for abiding by the law that stipulates that the committee's sessions should be secret. These sessions began yesterday. I hope the press will continue to abide by this serious censorship. The reason is not that there are serious things that cannot be announced, but rather that there might be excitement and an unintentional detraction from the truth when an incomplete and unintegrated picture of the details of the discussions is conveyed.

The agreement was approved at today's session. The joint committees, as you know, are the foreign, defense, economy, and administrative and justice committees. They are the specialized committees dealing with the articles of the agreement.

The agreement was approved by a majority of 28 votes. Two deputies abstained. Their abstention meant a reservation but legally this is known as an abstention. One person voted against the agreement. What I can say about the proceedings and the atmosphere that prevailed is that the discussion was in depth and it was objective. It dealt with the political and technical aspects of the provisions, paragraphs, and articles of the agreement. Politically, there was an assessment of the position on the agreement in its entirety. There was a discussion on how the agreement could have been better, and to what extent it was the only alternative, and consequently to what extent it was an acceptable national option.

Regarding the articles, a detailed, thorough, and scientific study was made of the articles of the agreement. There was an explanation of some articles that required clarification, particularly those dealing with the security aspect and the security zones. At the end of the session, it was decided to hold a plenary session of the Chamber on Monday to discuss the draft law.

[Question] Undoubtedly the approval by the joint committees today [words indistinct]. The joint committees are the (?foundation) of the Chamber of Deputies. To what extent can this result have an effect on Monday's general session?

[Answer] I do not want to anticipate events. I imagine there is nothing new in the opinions and views that were expressed at the committees' session. Consequently, there is nothing new other than the (?approval). Without anticipating the results of the general session, I imagine the general session will be an extension of the committees' session.

[Question] Will it be a secret session?

[Answer] In principle, no. This is unless the Chamber decides to hold it in secret. Without any bias or the adoption of a predetermined stand, I believe the session will be public. This is unless the government has reasons to request the Chamber to turn the session into a secret one. The Chamber would then be morally obliged to a certain extent to abide by this request because the assessment of the seriousness of issues that the Chamber debates rests with the legislative power.

[Question] Mr Speaker: [words indistinct] the introduction of amendments to the draft agreement. Is this possible?

[Answer] It is not possible to amend it unilaterally. The agreement is a tripartite agreement, as we know. It is true that it is an agreement which provides for the Israeli withdrawal. It is bilateral regarding the exchange of the documents with Israel. Consequently it is a new (?agreement) or in other words it is valid. However, the United States is also a party to the agreement. Therefore, no provision can be changed without the agreement of the parties concerned. The Lebanese side, whether in its capacity as a procedural authority or a legislative power, cannot unilaterally amend or change any provisions. This does not prevent the Chamber of Deputies from submitting proposals demanding that the Lebanese state and the Lebanese negotiator propose an amendment or a change in the agreement. However, this must be raised within the framework of the tripartite negotiations body. There is an article which stipulates the possibility of introducing an amendment upon the desire of any of the sides.

[Question] Mr Speaker: Regarding the coordination, what about the coordination after completing the stage....

[Al-As'ad Interrupts] Perhaps we will have a discussion with you in the future regarding this issue. Following the long hours we have spent, there is perhaps no time to discuss in full the essence of the issue. However, I remember that I said more than once

that the agreement — that is, the ratification of the agreement — does not mean the implementation of the agreement. It might be an approach to the liberation of the land. However, this does not mean that the mere signing of the agreement will inevitably lead to its implementation, particularly because there are many complications. We do not want to go into detail now. However, I say that in the first place there is an enemy who was forced, or cornered, not to say forced, into signing the agreement. This enemy wishes to be given a justification not to implement it. In other words, this enemy bets on the existence of difficulties that would prevent the implementation.

[Question] A last question, Mr Speaker. [words indistinct] the ratification of the agreement at the Chamber of Deputies at present. What, in your opinion, are the effects of this ratification on the erratic Arab stands?

[Answer] This question requires a deep penetration of the issue. Were it not for the Arab stands, we wouldn't have reached these results. We entered into the negotiations with some pain, I believe. We cannot say that the current Arab stands are erratic.

[Question] Some stands.

[Answer] Some stands. Contacts are underway regarding the Arab stands and developments. However, I would like to stress that apart from being a Lebanese national question concerning a people and their fate, and the rescuing of a homeland and an entity from liquidation, fragmentation, and division, the liberation of Lebanon is an Arab demand because the liquidation of Lebanon and its fragmentation is a link in the chain of the plot against all the Arabs. [end recording]

[Begin Al-Wazzan recording] [Question] Mr Prime Minister: Would it possible for you to brief us on the results of today's session and the resolutions adopted?

[Al-Wazzan] They are not resolutions in the sense usually understood by the people because the issue was connected with the approval or disapproval of the agreement that was submitted to the joint parliamentary committees. The discussions that took place yesterday and today were positive regarding the agreement. Undoubtedly, His Excellency Speaker al-As'ad will give you the results of the voting that took place at the committees preparatory to submitting the results to the forthcoming Chamber of Deputies session. The special session of the Chamber of Deputies to discuss the plans submitted to it has been opened. The Chamber can now meet to consider all these plans, including the bill on permitting the government to ratify the agreement.

[Question] You answered the deputies' questions yesterday and today. Can we learn something about (?these answers?)

[Al-Wazzan] An answer is given, as you know, to an inquiry about certain points or political aspects. I am not in a position now to answer a specific inquiry. It is difficult to reiterate what was said at the session in reply to a specific question or inquiry. Undoubtedly, the Chamber of Deputies will allow in the future the publication of the minutes and other information for the benefit of history, the homeland, and the citizens. [end recording]

Tuwayni Chairs Higher Liaison Committee Meeting

NC071912 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni today chaired the meeting of the Higher Liaison Body's Political Committee at the palace on behalf of President Amin al-Jumayyil. He briefed the committee on the atmosphere of the discussions which took place at the Chamber of Deputies. He told the representatives of the states participating in the multinational force that the discussions were held in a positive atmosphere and that all the deputies demanded the withdrawal of all the foreign forces from Lebanon. Tuwayni asserted that the demand for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon was unanimous.

Referring to the opposition, Ambassador Tuwayni said: It is constructive, and it is a sign of vitality and good health. It is a proof of Lebanon's adherence to democratic practices and to freedom.

Tuwayni then referred to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi's visit to Beirut. He said: The visit was successful. Klibi manifested an understanding of the Lebanese stand, and praised the unity and independence of the Lebanese decision.

Ambassador Tuwayni briefed the conferees on the atmosphere of Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim's visits to Riyadh and Washington. He said: Minister Salim's visit to Riyadh was positive and important. It exhibited the interest of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Lebanon and its desire to reach a solution as soon as possible. Regarding Minister Salim's visit to Washington, Lebanon attaches great importance to it.

At the outset of the Political Committee's meeting, the chief of the main military operations room at the palace made a review of the security conditions in Greater Beirut. He also concentrated on the security situation in Lebanon and the comparatively high degree of quiet which Greater Beirut is enjoying under the protection of the Lebanese Army and the multinational force. The representatives of the states participating in the multinational force expressed their satisfaction with the great progress in the Lebanese security march, particularly the security achievement yesterday by the Internal Security Forces who discovered the man accused of attempting to assassinate Libyan diplomat 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah and arrested him less than 3 hours after the attempt.

Al-Wazzan Interview With AS-SAFIR

NC062115 Beirut As-Safir in Arabic 4 Jun 83 pp 10, 11

[Interview given by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to 'Arif al-'Abd — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The interview with Prime Minister al-Wazzan began with the usual question about the fate of the Israeli occupation after the lapse of 1 year and especially after the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

The prime minister replied by saying that his visualization is bad, pointing to the situation that preceded the Israeli invasion — the Lebanese move, the state through which the Arab nation was passing, "the Arab solidarity which lost its initiative," and the Fes conference which approved a unified Arab strategy. He said: We kept crying wolf, wolf, wolf until the wolf came but no one believed us.

He added: We were following up the implementation of Resolution 425 to enable Lebanon to establish its sovereignty over all of the south up to the international border with the help of the international emergency forces, but the events and the occupation overcame Resolution 425. We are now calling for the implementation of Resolutions 508, 509, and 520, and we are afraid that, in the future, we might have to call for resolutions 640, 9100, and 1050.

What we regret is that Arab officials have not yet decided on war or peace. I am perhaps inclined to believe, indeed I believe, that they had decided on peace when during the last Fes conference they approved the Arab peace step about which contacts then began through the 7-member committee.

It is this situation which has prompted the Lebanese Government to view matters rationally since the siege of Beirut and the "Beirut agreement." In regard to the Beirut agreement, we must emphasize that it was not confined to Beirut alone. When Ambassador (Philip) Habib came to help in settling the situation, he proposed nine points, starting with Beirut and involving the Palestinian resistance and the Syrian forces, and ending with point nine, which provides for the withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon.

I stress this point because of its importance, because the recent negotiations which resulted in the agreement that was signed recently had not started in Khaldah; they had started with the negotiations for the cease-fire and then for the Israeli withdrawal from Beirut and some of its suburbs, and for ensuring the departure of the resistance as well as the departure of the [Arab] Deterrent Forces from Beirut. Therefore, after the lapse of this past year, I say that we pursued the negotiating line with at least the tacit approval of some, the frank approval of others, and the participation of yet others in Lebanon — I say everyone had approved of that negotiating line as an inescapable course as far as we were concerned. Were it not for the occupation, we in Lebanon would not have had the need to negotiate at all nor seek to contact Israel or anyone else.

Therefore, a stand had to be taken, especially after the Israeli occupation, and Lebanon had to put its house in order, to rebuild itself, and to regain its complete sovereignty so that it would, first of all, preserve its unity which it had paid as a price during its struggle. There is no price higher than the unity of the home that could be paid for the sake of a cause. It is easy for a human being to die; it is easy for many to die; and it is easy for buildings to be destroyed. However, the highest price that can possibly be paid is the unity of the people. Whether right or wrong and whether erroneously or correctly, this unity was shaken and disrupted — that was the highest price. Now, this unity must be restored because on its basis the homeland can be rebuilt.

"An agreement" is like an operation imposed on a patient that he does not at all want. Nor does the patient's family want it either! No one wants to be taken into the operating theater. On the contrary, a patient always tries to find a cure without having to undergo surgery. Ultimately, however, it might prove imperative for the family to make a decision. It might be a very difficult decision — and even a dangerous one. Such a decision runs counter to the desire of one's heart, but it is inevitable. Making such a decision is also a sacrifice. I believe that the Lebanese Government has undergone such circumstances and that it has found that the only way leading to salvation is this way. Naturally, as I have said, we felt that "the agreement" was an inevitable means. To this time we are still looking for another means, and if there is one, we hope that it will be pointed out to us. Why should we go too far? The government did not take anyone by surprise in this respect. The government turned to the brothers and sent them delegations. The government sent these delegations for several months. Lebanon even informed its brothers of the main lines and of the main points at the different phases of the negotiations. Nothing was hidden. On the contrary, everything was known. What was not announced here was announced in Israel — one way or another, and sometimes out of context. However, in the end, everything was known.

When we mention the area, we begin with sisterly Syria. Lebanon believes, and Syria believes, that what threatens Lebanon threatens Syria, and what threatens Syria threatens Lebanon. If we take a look at the area at this time, we find it in a state of weariness and division. Estrangement prevents its parts from supporting each other. We regret to say that we adher to the joint Arab defense pact, but that Lebanon has been deprived of benefitting from it. A joint Arab defense! Here an Arab country has been occupied, and its capital has been occupied. Lebanon is the first Arab country whose capital (angrily) has been occupied. Where is the joint Arab defense pact? What is the value of planes, fleets, armies, and of the thousands and millions that are spent on the Arab armies if one of them cannot come to the aid of another?

Despite all these things, and although we have not benefitted from the joint Arab defense pact, while we were holding discussions with Israel we were insisting on distancing ourselves from the signing of a peace treaty with Israel. It is impossible for us to sign a peace treaty with Israel. Why? Had we viewed ourselves only as Lebanese, it would have been our duty to act like any other country militarily defeated would have acted. History has taught us that it becomes necessary for such a country to secure a peace treaty. Peace treaties have been signed in the life of the Arab nation. Whether in the Arab nation's pan-Arab history or whether in its Islamic history, many circumstances have forced states or officials to sign peace treaties. Nevertheless, Lebanon refused to sign a peace treaty. Proceeding from our Arab affinity and out of our own choice and out of our own belief that we belong to this world, we stood our ground against the demands toward which Israel tried to draw us, and we categorically rejected these demands.

Question: There is a semi-conviction that the U.S. Administration, which is fully aware of this state of affairs, resorted — through direct coordination with Israel — to imposing the fait accompli on Lebanon and to compelling it to negotiate.

Answer: I do not want to discuss this statement. I want to assume that it is true. We can say even more. We can say that the United States is allied with Israel in a strategic alliance. Even worse, we can also say that the United States has helped Israel throughout all its phases and that the United States has supported Israel in all the diplomatic battles that the Arabs have led at the United Nations or at the Security Council, and the United States has hindered the results of these battles. We can also say that the United States has supported Israel in the military battles. Whenever the Arabs were on the verge of achieving victory in their military battles, the United States stood prepared to compensate Israel and helped it avert a military defeat.

I want to admit these things — I want to admit part of them for the sake of argument. I also want to admit part of them definitively. It is a certainty that had it not been for the United States, Israel would not have existed. However, tell me that if it is our conviction that we are fighting the United States, not Israel, then it is necessary that I reflect on the matter and that I try to determine whether there are given facts at my disposal that enable me to combine the various aspects of this reality and then to vanquish it.

With all regret, we in Lebanon are a small people with meager resources in the military, financial, and manpower domains. However, we have had to do everything. We served as the information rostrum. We were the open and free country. We served as the center for the struggling forces. And we were all the things that you know, because you are this country's sons. How can we save ourselves from the harm that has been done and from the situation which you have noted if all the forces do not directly support us, as the United States directly supports Israel?

They forsook us. One had to look for a way to save oneself from harm. We found out that this was the option. We are now still in a phase at which this agreement has not been ratified. The Arabs have an opportunity to offer to Lebanon, "and to hell with the agreement if there is an action better than an agreement to save the situation and to secure the Israeli withdrawal."

Question: At his Paris news conference, the Lebanese foreign minister stated that, in our capacity as the Lebanese Government, we know that Syria would refuse any "agreement" that Lebanon would sign with Israel. Nevertheless, Lebanon signed an agreement. Therefore, why has Lebanon signed an "agreement," convinced that Syria would reject it? Has the U.S. Administration given guarantees so far as the Syrians are concerned, for instance, and, in this instance, what are the guarantees given Lebanon?

Answer: The Lebanese-Syrian-Arab brotherhood justifies this diplomatic statement by the Lebanese foreign minister. I assert authoritatively that we always want to be in the fullest harmony with sisterly Syria, because it is our neighbor and brother. [as published] Ties of Arab brotherhood bind us and the other Arab states. However, neighborliness can be added to our relations with Syria — and neighborliness creates interests among nonsisterly states. You can see efforts being exerted to ensure the best harmony between Germany and France and between France and Italy on the grounds that it is imperative that neighborliness with a state create good relations. In addition to the ties of brotherhood, there are the ties of neighborliness. Syria had a task to discharge when it entered Lebanon at Lebanon's will and at an Arab will, and it continued to discharge this task during its presence on Lebanese territory. It is for this reason that, sometimes, we viewed the obdurate Syrian stances with gratification. Thanks to these stances, the conditions that the Israelis were trying to impose during the negotiations were warded off. We understand that Syria has a pan-Arab mission and that Syria leans on a party ideology on whose basis it functions. Therefore, we had the foresight to construe that the "agreement" with Israel in principle might be unacceptable, particularly if this agreement were directed toward a peace all of whose ingredients have not yet ripened for the whole area. Circumstances have placed us at the beginning of the road. However, we have not accepted to enter into the very core of this peace. Syria is still in a position in which it is struggling to procure the best assets for a lasting peace. Syria is addressing the issues of the Palestinian people's rights, the return of the Arab territories to their owners, and so on.

Therefore, Minister Salim said Lebanon understood that it was possible that Syria might perhaps, or will certainly, reject any agreement, but Syria will not refuse to withdraw if this withdrawal will save Lebanon. We had faith, and our faith is still great that Syria, which seeks to liberate the Arab territories, will definitely take an attitude toward us that will help bring about the departure of the Israelis from our land, whether or not it supports "the agreement." I believe that this is what Minister Salim meant.

Question: If the Arab stances, particularly the Syrian stance, continue to be of this manner, what — in your opinion — would be the way out of this situation?

Answer: This is a difficult question; I am not prepared to answer it.

The Israelis made their withdrawal conditional on the withdrawal of the Syrians. Naturally, we then decided that it was inevitable for us to provide a withdrawal timetable by which we would not connect this side with that side because of the occupation. However, we have our way of arranging the sequence of things and our stances to enable us to differentiate between the occupier Israelis and the Syrians, who had entered by our own will to help us. The proof is that the Syrians are now present in our land and that the Lebanese state has not renewed their mandate. Furthermore, the Lebanese state has endorsed the necessity of the withdrawal. However, to date, no request has been made to the Syrians to withdraw, whereas a demand is constantly being made to the Israelis, stressing to them that it is necessary that they get out.

This differentiation is important to us — at least from the moral perspective. We constantly look forward to being understood by all. We want all to understand that the departure of the Israelis from Lebanon is, at this time, a precious goal as well as a pan-Arab and national goal for historic reasons. In our vision, this image assumes its dimensions. This image also assumes its dimensions in the vision of all those who command a deep understanding of things and in the vision of all the true and

sincere nationalists. These are dimensions of the inevitability of helping Lebanon achieve this withdrawal.

Al-Wazzan, Callaghan Discuss UNIFIL Role

NC071255 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan this morning discussed with UNIFIL Commander General William Callaghan the situation in the south and questions relating to UNIFIL.

In a statement after the meeting, Callaghan said the discussion dealt with the situation in southern Lebanon and aspects of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement that affect the UN forces. Answering a question, Gen Callaghan said the UN mandate in the south expires on 19 July. After this period, we will discuss whether there is a new role that these forces could carry out. Naturally, this will be at the Lebanese Government's request. The request will then be discussed at the UN Security Council. Gen Callaghan stressed that UNIFIL is committed to supporting Lebanon's central authority.

Defense Minister Comments on Return From Paris

NC071710 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Defense and Education Minister 'Isam Khuri arrived in Beirut a short while ago. Our correspondent at the airport will now provide us with a recording of the statement Minister Khuri made at the airport:

[Begin recording] My visit to Paris was in response to an invitation by French Defense Minister Hernu to attend the opening of the Le Bourget air show. Naturally, the show was successful, with more than 80 states participating in it.

The occasion provides the opportunity to hold working meetings with French Defense Minister Hernu and other French officials. At the meeting with Defense Minister Hernu, a review was made of the relations of cooperation between France and the Lebanese Army in the process of rebuilding it. Naturally, there was anoverview of the efforts and role of the French contingent with the multinational force.

We also seized this opportunity to meet with French officials and organizations concerned with cultural affairs. We met with the UNESCO director general and the secretary general of the world organization for cultural and technical cooperation.

[Question] There have been reports that the French defense minister will visit Lebanon on Friday. Is there any information about this visit?

[Answer] It is very likely that he will pay a visit to Lebanon this week to inspect the French contingent with the multinational force and to hold contacts with Lebanese officials.

[Question] A last question. What can be said about the French stand in light of the discussions which took place in the French capital?

[Answer] France's stands on Lebanon are known. During this visit, I sensed the continuation of the French authorities' support of Lebanon. I also sensed the French Government's full confidence in the rational and wise policy of his excellency the president of the republic. An official told me: We absolutely support the Lebanon of Amin al-Jumayyil. [end recording]

Salim Discusses Purpose of Washington Visit

NC080709 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] In a telephone contact made a short while ago with Foreign Minister Elie Salim at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, Salim said the purpose of his visit to the United States is to maintain constant contacts with decisionmaking capitals to discuss the Lebanese question and the stages it has passed through since the agreement was signed with Israel.

He also said Lebanon hopes that an international understanding will be soon reached for finding solutions that will deliver it from the dilemma. President Reagan is personally interested in the Lebanese question, and it is natural that we conduct personal contacts with him, because Lebanon is the core of discussion in the Middle East now. Our meeting with President Reagan will indicate to all U.S. political departments and to those involved in foreign aid that interest in Lebanon is at the highest level.

Minister Salim added: It is necessary to reach the peak. We are always capable of reaching it, and we spare no efforts to achieve our aspirations. It will be an opportunity to learn at first hand the U.S. viewpoint, the future steps, what is being prepared at various levels, what happened at the Williamsburg summit with the Europeans, and the phases following the agreement with Israel, since Israel made the implementation of the agreement conditional on a Syrian and Palestinian withdrawal.

Minister Salim stressed the importance of a joint U.S.-Soviet move, particularly as the larger part of the Middle East problem is a result of the U.S.-Soviet dispute. Lebanon should have a role, stand, and ideas which it can discuss with U.S. officials in an attempt to contribute to resolving matters at the Lebanese and other levels. We must contribute toward influencing the international policy concerned with the internal situation in Lebanon, and we must turn it in our favor.

VOL Reports Two Israelis Killed in Explosion

NC081048 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Two Israeli soldiers were killed and a third was wounded when a car bomb was detonated by a remote control device near the traffic lights in the Galerie Sim'an area. The explosion was aimed at an Israeli armored personnel carrier that was passing in the area.

The booby-trapped car is believed to be a white Mercedes, with false licence plate no. 815,666. This number belongs to a BMW owned by (George Batalian). Another blue Mercedes 250 with licence plate no. 308,552 belonging to [name indistinct], a resident of the Ar-Rawshah area caught fire. Traffic policeman [name indistinct] was slightly wounded. Michel Ibrahim Karam, Sami Ruhana, and Mirna Ghawi were taken to the Qalb Yasu' hospital. They were then all released after being quickly treated for minor wounds.

A 10-year-old girl, [name indistinct] was treated for leg wounds in the St. Charles Hospital. She was then released from the hospital.

P. al-Jumayyil Interview With MONDAY MORNING

NC031539 Beirut Monday Morning in English 30 May-5 Jun 83 pp 39-44

[Interview with Phalangist Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil by *Monday Morning correspondent Claude Khoury — date and* place not given]

[Exerpts] [Question] Do you think Syria will continue to oppose the agreement? And if it does, what do you think the consequences will be?

[Answer] Mademoiselle, I have always said that the war here is between the USA and the Soviet Union. The USA and the Soviet Union are behind all this. I am certain Syria is taking this attitude because the Soviets have no interest in things being settled here. I don't want to go into details, but I think the Soviet Union is not happy about the Americans coming into this part of the world, and unfortunately, Syria serves as the Soviet Union's springboard here, just as Cuba serves as a Soviet springboard in Latin America.

And that is a pity, because Lebanon has never wanted a fight with Syria. On the contrary, we have always wanted to be friendly with the whole world, and particularly with Syria, because Syria and Lebanon are twins — they complement each other. We have no interest whatsoever in being on bad terms, and God knows how much we have done to avoid being on bad terms with Syria. But what can we do? Those people don't seem to want peace with Lebanon. We in Lebanon want peace and friendship with Syria; they are the ones who are refusing.

[Question] In other words, you believe Syria will continue to oppose the agreement?

[Answer] They're still being very tough so far, but I don't know....I don't think they will carry it to the end, because that would not be logical.

This is why when the Israeli-American-Lebanese committee was set up, we insisted that the U.S. be a party to the talks, and not an intermediary. Now that Israel has agreed to withdraw, I don't know if the world will accept the occupation of Lebanon by Syria. The Israelis will not leave if the Syrians do not leave, and they are right. I personally believe — and I have said this often — that it would be a catastrophe if the Israelis left and the Syrians did not. We would prefer to have both the Syrians and the Israelis stay than to have one of them leave and the other stay, because that would mean the partition of Lebanon, and the partition of Lebanon would mean the end of Lebanon: A Moslem Lebanon, or a Christian Lebanon, or a Jewish Lebanon, or an atheist Lebanon would no longer be Lebanon, and the partition of Lebanon would mean a Christian country or a Moslem country or a Jewish country.

[Question] What do you think the effects on Lebanon would be if Syria continued to oppose the agreement?

[Answer] If Syria does not leave, it will be the end of Lebanon, and I don't think America, who wants to be on our side, to defend us and protect us, would accept that. We have placed all our trust in the United States, and I don't think the United States would deceive us — God forbid. America, the leader of democracy and humanitarianism, is too civilized to break its promise. As I said earlier, we insisted that the USA be a party to the process and not just an intermediary, and I must say that the USA has so far been very correct, and I seize this opportunity to thank Mr Reagan, Mr Shultz, Mr Habib and Mr Dillon for all their efforts.

[Question] So if the Syrians continue to oppose the agreement, it will mean the partition and the end of Lebanon?

[Answer] Well, we will fight. We have been fighting for eight years, and we are ready to fight again. If we are defeated — too bad.

[Question] When you say "we will fight," do you mean Lebanese against Syrians?

[Answer] Lebanese against any occupier. We will first try to achieve our goal through all the diplomatic channels, but if we fail, we will fight, and we have proved that we can. In 1975-76, we fought against the biggest forces in the world, and we were alone — no one in the whole world was with us — and yet we succeded in saving Lebanon. I hope we will continue to succeed.

[Question] Do you mean you will fight the Syrians and the Palestinians only....

[Answer] And the Israelis. Any occupier.

[Question] Even though we have signed an agreement with Israel?

[Answer] We have signed this agreement, but who knows? If we are pushed, maybe....Now it is up to America — America and Israel. The agreement was signed by the USA, Israel and Lebanon, and America is not just anybody. There is someone who does not want to implement this agreement, so let this force, that is, America...Why do you think we insisted that the USA be a party to the agreement? Precisely for this, so that if Syria or Israel did not leave, America would help us and make them leave.

[Question] You say America will help us...

[Answer] I hope so. I hope America does not abandon us. So far, I have not had the feeling that America is going to abandon us.

That would be a big act of cowardice on the part of the USA, and I don't think that America....

We trust the USA fully, and I hope — I am certain — that it will respect its word.

[Question] Do you believe Lebanon should make concessions to Syria in the fields of security and commerce to save the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement?

[Answer] We have done the maximum — internally and with the Arab world, and particularly with Syria — in order to be on good terms with everyone. And we thought we had succeeded, because at one point, when we were about to sign the agreement, everybody had agreed — internally, in the Arab world and outside. It was only when the agreement was signed that Syria started to do what it is doing. And you will notice that no one thinks Syria is right; everyone thinks we are right.

[Question] But do you believe we should make concessions...

[Answer] It depends on the kind of concessions you're talking about. There are concessions and concessions. Actually, we have made concessions, and the proof is that it took us four, five months to reach that agreement with Israel. Still, we are ready to try all ways and means to be on good terms with Syria. But there are limits beyond which we cannot go, because to go beyond them would be to betray Lebanon.

[Question] Do you think Lebanon's concessions to Syria should be similar to its concessions to Israel?

[Answer] Israel is one thing and Syria is another. We will do anything — within the limits of our interests, our dignity and our honor — that can lead us to an honest agreement. We don't want to hurt anybody and we don't want to hurt ourselves.

We have not gone into the details yet. The details will be included in the agreement. We will do what suits us best.

[Question] So we are now at the stage of trying to work out an agreement with Syria...

[Answer] We entered into an agreement with Israel with the approval of Syria, the Arab world and the Lebanese themselves. Syria and the Palestinians had officially and repeatedly said that they would not be an obstacle. Trusting what those people had said, we went along and signed the agreement. Now, they are an obstacle. Again: God, protect me from my friends, and I'll take care of my enemies. It was our friends who brought occupation to our country, and now it is our friends who are preventing us from liberating our country.

[Question] So why do you think the Syrians did this about-face?

[Answer] I don't know. This is what is dishonest. We are asking them why.

Before anything was done, we said: Let us, all the Arabs, agree to prevent Israel from entering. No one answered. Israel came in. We asked the Arabs what we should do to get Israel out. None of them came up with any solution. When we signed, they started looking for alternatives. After looking for quite some time, they said we should implement (U.N. Security Council Resolutions) 508 and 509. These resolutions have been nullified, and we decided that it would be ridiculous to talk up in the air like that.

[Question] So you don't know what is behind the Syrian about-face?

[Answer] I told you from the beginning: It's not the Syrians, it is the Soviet Union; it's between the superpowers; it's a war between the Soviet Union and America.

Lebanon does not want war with anybody. If the Soviet Union can help us to extricate ourselves, liberate our country and guarantee our security, independence and sovereignty, we would welcome that with pleasure and gratitude. Why not? Anybody! The USA, France, Italy and Great Britain are helping us by providing the multinational force, and we are thankful to them. We are thankful to anybody who helps us.

[Question] So you believe that if Moscow asks Syria to withdraw, Syria would...

[Answer] I don't know. I believe so, but since I'm not in the Israeli, Syrian or Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I can't tell you.

[Question] But you do believe that what is happening in Lebanon is between America and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Certainly — and not only in Lebanon but all over the world: In Latin America, Africa, Poland...

[Question] And you believe we in Lebanon are doing well to side with the U.S. in order to achieve stability...

[Answer] We must be with any force that helps us.

[Question] What stage have we reached with the Syrians so far?

[Answer] We are not even at the discussion stage. What do the Syrians want? What are they demanding? We don't know. We thought the Syrians would leave if the Israelis did. The Israelis have agreed to leave. Now what does Syria want in order to leave?

We want to discuss the matter, but if they don't want to discuss anything, wht can we do? We are asking them to start discussions, and even to use any intermediary from the Arab world. Why not accept Saudi Arabian intervention, for instance, or Kuwaiti intervention, or the intervention of any country they choose?

[Question] You would prefer an Arab intermediary to an American or European intermediary?

[Answer] American, Arab ... anything you want, as long as we get results. If I choose Saudi Arabia, for example, they may reject it. Let it be their choice.

What do they want? They demanded an Israeli withdrawal, and

the Israelis have agreed to leave if the Syrians also leave. Let the Syrians tell us what they want in order to leave. If they want an intermediary, let them suggest one. What more do they want?

[Question] So you leave the choice of intermediary to them?

[Answer] We have not reached that stage yet, but if we are acting in good faith, this should not be an obstacle.

[Question] If we could turn to the Ash-Shuf problem for a minute: What do you think would happen if Israel decided to go ahead with a unilateral withdrawal from that region?

[Answer] I am certain that no Lebanese wants or accepts what is happening in the Ash-Shuf. Ninety percent of both the Druze and the Christians reject what is taking place there, and the remaining 10 percent are agents supported from outside; they are succeeding in disrupting the peace because there is no state presence there.

What you have in the Ash-Shuf is Israeli presence, and as the occupying power on the ground, Israel is responsible for keeping the peace in the Ash-Shuf.

I am not talking politics here; I am talking about security — people's lives, people's belongings, etc. I don't think the Israelis are doing their duty when it comes to maintaining peace and security in the Ash-Shuf.

I say that because I am sure that they can do it. They were able to enter Lebanon in 24 hours. At a time when the entire world feared Palestinian subversion and Lebanon was considered the center of international terrorism by the United States, Europe, and the Arab world, it took Israel 24 hours to settle this problem. That is why I maintain that it would take Israel less than 24 hours to settle the question of the Ash-Shuf. Why doesn't it do it? Because it has its own interests. It holds this as a card in its hand.

[Question] What interest do you think Israel has in keeping the Ash-Shuf unstable? Is it the partition card it is holding?

[Answer] I don't know. I don't know Israel's intentions. What I know is that Israel is a civilized country, a humanitarian country. True, it is a country at war, but even in war there are limits that must not be exceeded.

[Question] What do you think will happen if Israel pulls out of the Ash-Shuf?

[Answer] Should Israel withdraw from the Ash-Shuf, the Lebanese Army would take over. There are troubles in all areas which are not under the Lebanese Army's control, like Greater Beirut. We have peace and security in Greater Beirut because of legal state presence — the presence of a state supported by its army. This is not the case in the areas under Syrian, Palestinian, or Israeli control.

[Question] Between the time Israel leaves the Ash-Shuf and the time the Army takes over, do you think there would be a vacuum allowing for a military escalation between the forces on the ground?

[Answer] The Army will go in as soon as Israel leaves.

[Question] Do you think the Army is ready to move into the Ash-Shuf immediatley?

[Answer] I think so. I think everything has been readied for that. Naturally, the Army is not yet in an ideal condition, although it has come a very long way. That is why I see the Army being helped by the multinational force.

[Question] So you think there is no fear of an escalation in the process?

[Answer] Not really, because as soon as Israel starts rolling back, the Army and the multinational force will start moving in to take matters into their hands.

[Question] Do you think political accord between the "Lebanese forces" and the Druze is wihtin sight, or even possible?

[Answer] Certainly. Why not? Only an animal would refuse to start a dialogue, especially when the dialogue is honest. Have we ever turned down any dialogue with anyone? Our only condition is that we should not be faced with the attitude of "it's a goat even if it flies."

[Question] Do you think Israel will withdraw from the Ash-Shuf?

[Answer] I am certain that the Israelis want to leave. Even without the accord, the Israelis were going to leave. They were not going to leave Lebanon, of course, but they were planning to redeploy in the south and occupy it in order to protect themselves against the Palestinian irregulars and gangs who refuse to recognize Israel. If those Palestinians stay here, together with the Israelis and the Syrians, we will not have achieved anything.

The Israelis are civilized people. They are willing to withdraw. They are eager to pull out. They are waiting for this (May 17) accord to be put into effect.

Qulaylat Expresses Opposition to Agreement

NC071532 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The central headquarters of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun has witnessed a series of meetings that dealt with the agreement and its effects on the general conditions in the country. Before the meeting of the parliamentary committees that are debating the draft agreement, brother Ibrahim Qulaylat this morning received Deputies Najah Wakim and Zahir al-Khatib in the presence of Fayd Hamadah, Dr Hashim al-Ayyubi, and Engineer Nabil Shihab.

After his meeting in the movement's headquarters with Deputies Zahir al-Khatib and Najah Wakim, Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat made the following statement:

In these days, and specifically on the day when the people have again declared their steadfastness and opposition to the occupation, and on the anniversary of the June 1982 war, which is

continuing with its various dimensions, we cannot but note the strange coincidence arising from the discussions of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement by the pertinent committees of the Chamber of Deputies on the same day, 6 June.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the Zionist invasion, it must be said that the people's stand in the past days, which expressed the will of man on this land in various forms, was the criterion that proved beyond any doubt that these people are the ones who decide, and that their representatives in the Chamber of Deputies must abide by this will. This can be achieved by rejecting all the results of the war, which began on 4 June 1982.

TISHRIN Says Mediation on Agreement Failed

JN071444 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jun (SANA) — *Tishrin* today says: Some Arab brothers are trying to mediate to bring viewpoints closer between Syria and those who have signed the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The motives for this might be innocent and sincere, but beforeembarking on such a mediation, regardless of its fraternal and unblemished motives, two important basic points should have beenconsidered: First, the agreement signed with Israel by the Lebanese regime does not realize any of the Lebanese national goals, while Israel realizes all the objectives of its savage invasion of Lebanon. Second, Syria has rejected the agreement not only to preserve its interests and security, but also to preserve higher pan-Arab interests. It also rejected the agreement because it threatens to cut off Lebanon from the Arab nation after depriving it of its sovereignty and independent free will.

Tishrin adds: Hence, President Hafiz al-Asad said he considers that everyone who expects Syria to accept the agreement has lost his mind. It also says the important meetings which were held in Damascus during the past few days have shown that Syria's stand enjoys broad Arab and international respect and support. The newspaper concludes: Theascendant fact day after day is that the agreement will founder and that Israel's refusal to implement UN resolutions providing for its unconditional withdrawal and U.S. refusal to pressure its ally, Israel, to make it accept these resolutions do not mean that Lebanon and the Arabs should accept what the Israelis and the Americans are trying to impose on them.

Government Said Not To Permit More PLO Fighting

JN071747 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] On the current dispute among the Fatah ranks, a Syrian official has told REUTER that the Damascus government will absolutely not permit any Palestinian group to take up arms against the brothers in other groups, particularly since the Palestinian forces in Lebanon and Syria have taken up positions alongside the Syrian Army. The Syrian official, whose name is not mentioned by REUTER, stressed that Palestinian differences, should they take place, must be settled through dialogue and not through the use of force.

UN Factfinding Committee Arrives in Damascus

JN071904 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The special committee entrusted with investigating the Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories and formed by the UN General Assembly after the 1967 aggression has arrived in Damascus. The committee has begun receiving testimonies from Syrian and Palestinian citizens on the Israeli occupation authorities' practices and violations of the human rights, freedoms, the UN Charter, the [UN] human rights declaration, and the principles of international law.

The Foreign Ministry presented the committee a detailed report on this subject concerning the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights, especially after the annexation of the Golan in December 1981. The report included detailed and complete documentary information on the occupation authorities' violation of the UN Charter, of human rights, of the UN resolutions, and of the will of the international community.

Romanian Minister Leaves for Tehran 7 June

JN071302 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, left Damascus for Tehran today after a 2-day visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. In a statement to a SANA correspondent, he expressed his pleasure at visiting Syria and praised the strong relations between the Syrian and Romanian people formulated by President Hafiz al-Asad and President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Stefan Andrei said that his talks in Damascus dealt with bilateral relations in the various fields and that the two sides stressed the need for bolstering them to serve the interests of the two friendly countries.

Arab Communist, Workers Parties Issue Statement

JN061745 Damascus Domestic Srvice in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The Communist and Workers Parties in the Arab countries have warned that the possibilities of an attack against Syria are increasing in view of the Israeli and U.S. leaders' escalating threats of war, of the completion of Israeli military preparations in Lebanon, of the supply of Israel with additional advanced weapons, and of the increasing number of U.S. warships close to Lebanese shores.

A joint statement issued following a recent meeting by these parties to discuss the current situation in the region and in the international arena affirmed that the Israeli-Lebanese agreement is a continuation of the Camp David line. It said that the agreement is a new step that increases the threat of U.S. military and political hegemony, aims to expand U.S. military presence in the region, and opens the door for continuing and broadening the imperialist-Zionist onslaught on the region.

The statement said that the provisions of the agreement, particularly the addendum regarding security arrangements, are a flagrant violation of Lebanon's independence and national sovereignty, transform Lebanon into a U.S.-Israeli military base and protectorate, detach it from its Arab environment, and sever its Arab commitments. The statement added that the agreement aims to sabotage [Lebanon's] historical relations with Syria, drive a wedge between the two countries, and facilitate aggression and sabotage against Syria. The agreement will also make Lebanon stand at the side of U.S. imperialism and Israel, remove it from the framework of the nonaligned countries, and make it confront Syria and the Arab countries.

The statement indicated that this agreement will intensify the internal dismemberment of Lebanon and will give new impetus to attempts by fascist and isolationist sectarian forces to impose hegemony over all Lebanese territory. This threatens the unity of Lebanon and will lead to its partition.

The statement explained that this agreement will place 500,000 Palestinian refugees at the mercy of the fascist Phalangist Party which, in collusion with Israel, committed the massacres against unarmed residents in the Sabra and Shatila Camps and will work to expel them from Lebanon.

The Arab Communist and Workers Parties affirmed in their statement that this agreement has rewarded the Israeli invaders instead of punishing them and achieving their complete, unconditional withdrawal in accordance with the Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 508 and 509, contrary to world public opinion and to the position of several world countries.

The statement explained that U.S. imperialism, Israel, and Arab reactionaries are concentrating their attack on Syria, Lebanon, and the Palestinian national movement. They hope that afterward they will be able to liquidate the circle of Arab steadfastness and to deal a blow at all the liberation and progress forces in the Arab world and the region.

The statement expressed a conviction that the battle in defense of Syria has an Arab and international character. Moreover, bolstering the requirements for Syria's steadfastness and foiling attempts aimed at forcing it to surrender to force and political pressure are extremely important during the current circumstances.

IDF Intelligence Chief Views Syrians, PLO

TA071833 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The head of army intelligence, General Ehud Baraq, does not think that the Syrians are interested in a full-scale war with Israel. He was interviewed on the Israel army radio today and his remarks are summed up by Tzvi Pantonovitz.

[Begin Pantonovitz recording] General Baraq said that Syria's opposition to the agreement between Israel and Lebanon is a matter of principle for them, and not a bargaining counter. They have a long-term strategic investment in Lebanon, and they see the accord as a blow to their security.

At the same time they have the feeling, General Baraq said, that they have room for maneuver, that time is on their side, and that it is Israel that is under growing pressure. So, the intelligence chief says, his assessment is that the Syrians are likely to take a series of actions to try and foil the accord between Israel and Lebanon. If they get what they want they might leave, provided their traditional dominance in Lebanon is secured. If not, there will be what Baraq called controlled tension, not all-out war. He mentioned interception of Israeli planes, aerial-photo reconaissance, and the deployment of ground-to-air missiles in Lebanon and their operation.

On Soviet involvement, Gen Baraq said Israel is watching the situation closely and would take suitable measures as we understand them. He said the Soviet experts were present at both the command and field levels, but there were no Soviet soldiers operating a separate unit. There were some 2,000 advisers, and 2-3,000 with the SAM-5's.

On the feud in Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah group, Baraq said the situation was not critical, and had possibly been exaggerated in the media. But if 'Arafat had to give in for a settlement, this would weaken him. There is a danger then that the extremist elements will prevail in cooperation with the Syrians, reducing the chance of a PLO pullout from Lebanon. [end recording]

More on Baraq Comments

JN071748 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Major General Ehud Baraq says that the Syrians are not interested in a comprehensive armed conflict with Israel in the current circumstances, in light of their understanding of the balance of power between the two sides. This came in a meeting that ended a short while ago with the editors of Arab affairs in Israeli news media.

Our correspondent (Sha'ul Minashsheh) says that Maj Gen Baraq has pointed specifically to a flaw in the Syrian strategy, which is that the Syrians believe they can walk a tightrope and carry out limited military actions. He adds that the danger lies in the fact that the Syrians may lose control of this maneuver.

Maj Gen Baraq touches on the Soviet Union's stand. He says that the Soviets are not encouraging the Syrians to initiate a comprehensive armed conflict with Israel, but aim to benefit as much as possible from the military tension between Syria and Israel. He adds that Israel is aware of the role the Soviets are playing, and takes into consideration the fact that the Soviets may intervene in the fighting on a level that exceeds their security commitments to the Syrian regime.

Replying to a question by our correspondent on the report that Libya possesses five atomic bombs, Maj Gen Baraq says that he believes this report is untrue. However, he adds that the Arab leaders know very well the Israeli stand on the presence of atomic weapons in any Arab state.

IDF Forces Surround Beirut Explosion Site

TA081123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] A boobytrapped car has exploded at the Galerie Sim'an crossing in Beirut. There are casualties, but it is not yet known how many. This has been reported by Beirut radio stations.

It was reported that the explosion caused fire in a nearby apartment building, and that several parked cars also caught fire. IDF forces rushed to the scene and surrounded the area. The rescue operations are continuing.

Shamir Assesses Situation With Syria, Lebanon

Urges Syria-Lebanon Negotiations

AU071926 Rome ANSA in English 1911 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] (ANSA) — Rome, June 7 — It is in Israel's interest, as well as of Arab countries, to "have an independent and sovereign Lebanon", Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in an interview to be aired by Italian television tomorrow night. Shamir, who recently had official talks in Rome with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani, voiced the conviction that Syria is opposed to a foreign troop pullout agreement in Lebanon "because it cannot tolerate that Lebanon take decisions independently".

He also said he does not believe there will be an Israeli-Syrian war because it is in neither Jerusalem's nor Damascus' interests since Damascus "knows very what the result would be". [as received] Shamir said he thinks Lebanon should negotiate with Syria,and voiced conviction that the reuslt would be Syria's withdrawal from Lebanon.

During the course of the interview, the Israeli official claimed that there are no moderates in the ranks of the PLO. "All of the PLO is an extremist organization whose goal is the destruction of Israel. There are differences in tactics and ideology, but not in political ends".

He also claimed that the Israeli secret services never had any contacts with Italian terrorism, and that the Israeli Army was not in a position to prevent the massacres at the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut last September.

Wants Jordan Participation

TA071830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes that Jordan's King Husayn will overcome his fears of the PLO and will join the negotiations with Israel. Minister Shamir said this to Spanish Senate Chairman Jose Federico de Carvajal who is visiting in Israel. The foreign minister asked the visitor to try to influence the Syrians to withdraw their forces from Lebanon.

More on Shamir Comments

TA080810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpt] In an interview with the Voice of Israel's overseas broadcasting department, Foreign Minister Shamir says that on his trip to West European countries he found a more sympathetic atmosphere toward Israel and understanding for its positions on the Lebanese crisis. The Europeans now know we have no intention of occupying territories in Lebanon. According to Shamir, he asked his EEC countries' hosts to exert pressure on Syria to accept the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

In Minister Shamir's opinion, the PLO is a Syrian satellite, and when the Syrians decide to pull their army out of Lebanon, the PLO organization will also leave Lebanon.

On Israeli-French relations, he said there is no change in Israel's favor in the Paris policy for the time being, not even after the visits to France by the defense minister and the Foreign Ministry director general.

Peres Motion on Unilateral Withdrawal Considered

Proposal Presented To Knesset

TA081005 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0943 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Let us go over to the Knesset now where Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres is raising the Alignment's proposal for a unilateral withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon. Here is our correspondent in the Knesset Gil'ad Mishori:

[Moshori — live] Shim'on Peres says the Alignment is proposing that the IDF immediately withdraw from the eastern sector and evacuate its place there for the Lebanese Army and a multinational force. He is also now talking about the situation in the central sector — the sector of the Ash-Shuf mountains and the Beirut area — and is proposing that the IDF withdraw from there as well:

[Peres — live] In this region as well, our aspiration should be a maximum of Lebanonization of the region and a minimum of a permanent IDF presence. I would like to remind Cabinet members that when you asked us to support the idea that Major Haddad's status and his forces not be harmed, we agreed. After 3 days, under U.S. pressure, you consented to demote Haddad from his position as the commander of the forces to a position which stands under a question mark. You were not even polite enough to inform us of this a moment before you did it. I must say that it is to no small degree to Maj Haddad's credit that the southern sector, which is really vital for Israel's security, is the quietest sector in all of Lebanon, relatively speaking. There is no firing by warring factions there, life has returned to normal, and a lively construction drive is noticeable. Haddad, who relies on rather small forces — about 1,000 regular army soldiers and about 600 village militiamen — has taken control of a larger area than that under Israel's direct control.

[Mishori — live] Peres says it is not certain that somebody is managing events in the Lebanese war. We should clearly state that the Lebanese war has not ended yet, and there is a danger of a third round in this unnecessary war. Peres quoted the intelligence chief who said Syria will do everything it can to foil the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. He says that the Syrians have good reasons to remain in Lebanon, and it is not at all clear whether the IDF's presence will motivate them to leave. As a result, Peres says, we should evacuate the eastern and central sectors.

Defense Minister Arens will reply to Peres' speech and we will return here from the studio when he begins his speech.

Arens Responds To Motion

TA081020 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1007 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The defense minister is now replying to the Alignment's motion for a unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon. Let us return to our correspondent Gil'ad Mishori in the Knesset:

[Mishori — live] The defense minister says that if a unilateral withdrawal is effected, the Syrians will occupy the area from which we will withdraw, and all we will have achieved in such a case will be getting the line of contact with the Syrians closer to our border. The defense minister is answering amidst many interjections by various Knesset members:

[Arens — live] A unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon will decrease the chances that the Syrians and the PLO forces will leave Lebanese territory. [indistinct interruptions]

[Mishori — live] The defense minister's speech is made up of numerous rhetorical questions, and the Knesset members feel a duty to answer his questions. He asked the Knesset members whether any of them think it will not be good if the Syrians and the PLO withdraw from Lebanon. Labor Party MK Yosi Sarid then interjected that this will make no difference for the security of the Galilee and its residents.

[Arens — live] Is there anyone in this house who does not know that Damascus is attentively listening to this debate? Knesset members, is there anyone among you who does not think that if and when we evacuate areas in Lebanon it will be important for us that neither the Syrian army nor the PLO forces seize these areas?

[Mishori — live] That is it so far from the Knesset.

Proposal Taken Off Agenda

TA081029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1020 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The Knesset struck off its agenda MK Shim'on Peres' motion to decrease the IDF's deployment in Lebanon: 55 coalition Knesset members voted against the motion; 47 Knesset members, including MK's Berman and Zeigerman from the coalition, voted in favor of Peres' motion; and 3 abstained including National Religious Party MK Avraham Melamed and the two HADASH Knesset members.

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisra'eli reports that the Tehiya Knesset members also wanted to abstain, but the government imposed coalition discipline on them.

Ministers Rejecting Proposed Inquiry Commission

Begin Mood Said 'Low'

TA071238 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 7 Jun 83 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yehuda Litani]

[Text] Government ministers yesterday rejected the demand for the establishment of a commission of inquiry into the government's functioning in the course of the war. According to them, such a commission should not be set up as long as the war is going on. Several ministers totally rejected the idea of establishing such a commission under any conditions or circumstances. A senior government minister said that if such a committee is set up after the war (and he does not reject this idea outright), it would find that the government has functioned properly despite the extensive leaks and criticism about its functioning.

According to this minister, all the talk about the disintegration of the government is "premature and baseless," and exists only in the imagination of the people who so talk. The joy in the Alignment ranks, he said, is premature and the Alignment members will find that just as they have been proven wrong in the past when they thought they could and would replace the present government, so they will this time as well.

A person who has lately been in frequent contact with the prime minister said yesterday that "lately the prime minister's mood was noted to be very low." Mr Begin, that same person said, is well informed about all the matters he is handling, makes decisions, and reacts to matters alertly but he is given to a "very grim mood" in view of the continuation of the war in Lebanon and the victims among the IDF soldiers.

The prime minister's present mood, the person said, undoubtedly affects his surroundings and the government's morale. The person added that it is noticeable that Begin does not enjoy his work anymore, in comparison with the first period of his term as prime minister when he enjoyed every minute of this.

A government minister said yesterday that despite the erosion in public opinion lately, there is no substitute for this government and it does not appear there will be a change in government in the near future.

One of the ministers who belongs to the group of "doves" in the government said yesterday that it is impossible to term these ministers a group or a bloc, since the various ministers address themselves to topics frequently and disagree or agree with this or that move according to its substance. According to him, a number of moves were prevented over the last year, and it was only post factum that it was possible to determine that they could exacerbate the situation. Not everything is known despite the leaks, he said, and they will be made known in future. A government source said yesterday that according to media reports it was possible to think that the "dovish" group constituted a decisive element within the government and prevented many moves. The truth, this source said, is that many of these "dovish" group members are today trying to depict themselves in a better light than they actually were.

The descriptions in the media, this source said, are very exaggerated. The influence of this group was marginal ultimately speaking. They are great heroes today, the government source added, but they were less heroic (except for one or two ministers) during the Cabinet deliberations. The government source added that it will be proven in the coming days that despite the criticism and slanders the coalition is firm, and will also withstand the votes in the Knesset initiated by the opposition's motions.

Shamir Rejects Commission Idea

TA080808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says there is no ground for the establishment of a commission of inquiry on the Lebanese war. If one does not rely on the government's functioning, one should express nonconfidence in it.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] This is absolute nonsense. I was glad that in the Alignment too some members see the absurdity inherent in this demand, the damage that may be caused. If one does not rely on the government, on the way it manages affairs, one should express his lack of confidence in it. Why raise the idea of a commission of inquiry? Should this turn into a method? This is unprecedented in the entire world.

[Correspondent Freddy Eytan] As for the remarks on possible territorial compromise on the Golan Heights, Minister Shamir said this is damaging and weakens the demand [derisha] for the Syrians' withdrawal from Lebanon.

[Shamir] When Syria hears these voices in Israel, and these voices emanate from weighty political camps, this weakens the demand [derisha] that they withdraw, and gives them hope that they may perhaps obtain what they want, which is Israel's unconditional withdrawal.

This Israeli unconditional withdrawal is their demand [derishatam] and stance in the argument they are conducting with the United States, Lebanon, and all the countries who support the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. I therefore think this is not only unnecessary but also damaging. [end recording]

Motion Considered Next Week

TA072022 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The Alignment motion to appoint a commission of inquiry into the functioning of the government during the war will be brought up for discussion in the Knesset plenum next week only. This was reported by our correspondent in the Knesset Hayim Yavin. The Alignment is trying to get the support of some coalition Knesset members for the establishment of the commission of inquiry. Tomorrow the Knesset will discuss the Alignment motion for an Israeli unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon.

The Labor Party reaction team says that the anxiety overcoming the Cabinet ministers in the face of the opposition proposal to establish a commission of inquiry is a clear proof of the need for such a commission. The circles in the Likud who propose to investigate the opposition's behavior during the war are trying to repeat by it foolish ideas like the absurd commission of inquiry into the murder of Arlozorov [murdered 50 years ago].

Compromise on Golan Heights Position Discussed

Bar-Lev Clarifies Remarks

TA071855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Labor Party Secretary Hayim Bar-Lev has rejected criticism from some of his party colleagues over his statement on the Golan Heights. He said they reacted to media reports instead of checking with him personally. Reporter Jack Katzenell asked Bar-Lev where he and the Labor Party stand on the Golan issue.

[Begin Bar-Lev recording] We think that if Syria comes to the negotiating table, and if Syria is willing to sign a full-fledged peace with Israel, it is worthwhile to be ready for a territorial compromise, something that does not mean neither 100 percent, nor zero. And on the Golan Heights, because of the territory and the conditions there, we can compromise only on a very, very, very small part of the Golan Heights. Only on a few percentages. And our manifesto definitely says that the settlements there are an element in our security system, and that the settlements in case of such a compromise will stay where they are, and our security will be built on the settlements, on the defense forces, etc. [end Bar-Lev recording]

Bar-Lev stressed that all this has no bearing on the present political situation, as the Syrians are not a partner in peace negotiations.

Committee Reviews Bar-Lev Statement

TA071830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Report from the Knesset by Hayim Zissovitz]

[Text] [Begin Zissovitz recording] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, which convened in order to hear the chief of staff's evaluation of the situation in north, devoted most of its time to Labor Party Secretary Hayim Bar-Lev's statement made yesterday about the possibility that the Alignment would agree to a territorial compromise on the Golan Heights.

Ehud Olmert from the Likud opened: Bar-Lev is the secretary of the party and is no talker. If he decided yesterday to say what he said, this is not by chance. These days when the United States is exerting political pressure on Syria to withdraw from Lebanon and all the European countries support this, and we are all afraid that someone will try to tie this to the Golan Heights, the secretary of the Labor Party comes and declares that his party is in favor of withdrawal, or a territorial compromise, and justifies it with the Labor Party's platform. A discussion should be held, and the prime minister invited, Olmert suggested, and it should be determined whether this was a slip of the tongue or the official stand of the Labor Party. This evoked a storm in the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee meetings which lasted about half an hour, through table banging and shouting.

Ge'ula Kohen said: You, as usual, are a little bit pregnant. You, the Alignment people, are a little bit for the Golan, and little bit for territorial compromise there.

Shlomo Hilel answered her: The same government will repeat Yamit in the Golan Heights.

And Ge'ula Kohen answered: With your help.

Shlomo Hilel: While Olmert spoke of political stands which are not the business of this committee, what should be discussed here is Ehrlich's statements about Minister Ari'el Sharon. MK Hilel suggested inviting Minister Ehrilich to the committee as well as the prime minister and the former defense minister in order to discuss Ehrlich's statements. The committee chairman, Eliyahu Ben-Elisar said: There is no need to say with what severity I view Bar-Lev's statement. However I see no reason to discuss here private statements of Knesset members.

Things were also said against statements by senior officers, including criticism of the government. Yitzhaq Rabin leveled deadly criticism against the appearance of the officers 'Amir Drori and Yanush Ben-Gal on television. There is no room for discussions by uniformed commanders in such trend as if the army failed because of the political echelons. This is not the army's business.

The committee's chairman, Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, suggested preventing commanders — of the reserve as well — from appearing and talking in public. MK Mota Gur: An end should be put to officers statements. Whoever was a general during the war should keep quiet. There are those who give orders and those who carry them out.

MK Ehud Olmert: The way soldiers are accidently filmed, and are representing opinions as if they were representive of the army should be properly weighed. This is dragging the army into a political discussion. As for the subject itself, Olmert said, it was Major General Drori's right to appear in the discussion on the war, but I reject the content of his statements and I suggest applying a rule for advance approval in such cases.

MK Bar-Lev also joined those who criticized, and stated that the there is a need for self-imposed restraint. The chief of staff should order the relevant persons to restrict themselves. The chief of staff answered and said he pays attention to what is being said, but asked them not to exaggerate the criticism. The media exists and cannot be ignored the chief of staff stated. [end recording]

Ne'eman Stresses National Consensus

TA080811 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0730 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Tel Aviv 8 Jun (ITIM) — At a dinner the Knesset speaker gave in honor of the Spanish Senate president, head of the Tehiya movement Prof Yuval Ne'eman delivered a speech, in the course of which he said: "Precisely regarding the Golan Heights, there is a consensus among the majority of the Israeli public, including large parts of the Labor Party, as expressed in the Golan law."

In answer to the Spanish Senate president's question regarding the commotion aroused by MK Bar-Lev's remarks, the minister said:"This is another example of the consensus existing regarding the Golan."

The minister explained the security importance of the Golan by stressing that "even the return of Al-Qunaytirah was an error. It is inconceivable to link the issue of the Golan — which is an integral part of Israel according to a Knesset law — to the issue of the agreement in Lebanon.

The Lebanese problems must find solutions on Lebanese soil, and it was enough to agree to leave Lebanon in return for the Syrians' and terrorists' exit."

Underground Nuclear Reactors To Be Built

TA071321 Tel Aiv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 7 Jun 83 p 1

[Report by Avraham Peleg]

[Text] The Israeli Government has decided about a nuclear energy development program which will include underground reactors resistant to enemy raids in times of war. Under present conditons, there is no alternative other than building a nuclear power plant by ourselves,hoping that friendly countries will agree to sell us part of the technology and equipment required for this effort. This was stated yesterday by Science and Development Minister Professor Yuval Ne'eman at a ceremony inaugurating the theoretical nuclear physics professorship named after him at Tel Aviv University.

The minister said that the construction of the first nuclear power station should soon begin in Israel. He added that nuclear reactors would be built underground in Israel to protect them against enemy bombings. Israel will be the first country in the world to provide underground protection for nuclear reactors, Ne'eman concluded.

Correction To Arens Quote on Arab Nuclear Reactors

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Arens Threatens Bombing of Nuclear Reactors," published in the 6 June Middle East and Africa *Daily Report*, page I2, first paragraph. Line one should read: [Text] "We are prepared [nekhonim] to bomb any nuclear reactor built by the Arabs for military purposes..." (changing word "willing" to "prepared," supplying Hebrew, and rewording for clarity)

Reportage on 21-Nation OAU Bureau Meeting

Decision on SDAR Deferred

EA071432 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] In his tireless efforts to keep the unity of Africa intact, His Excellency Daniel arap Moi, current chairman of the OAU, today chaired the 21-nation enlarged Bureau of the organization at Africa Hall. The Bureau recommended that the admission of the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic be referred to all member countries of the continental body.

In the latest recommendation, President Moi has convened an information session of all the member states of the organization at Africa Hall late this afternoon.

Prior to the meeting of the 21-nation enlarged Bureau, President Moi conferred separately with Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia, President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, President Milton Obote of Uganda, President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and several other leaders of delegations.

Vote on SDAR Slated

AB071722 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Nigeria and other member nations of the OAU are this afternoon to vote in a secret ballot on the question of the participation of the self-proclaimed SDAR in the reconvened 19th summit meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. A decision to hold the ballot was taken earlier today at a meeting of the enlarged 21-member nation OAU Bureau. Last night the Bureau had failed to reach a general agreement on the SDAR participation.

The OAU member countries will be voting on a proposal that calls for the nonparticipation of the SDAR in the summit with a firm assurance that their case will be prominently and seriously considered. The other choice is to accept the admission of the SDAR and grant their participation status as a member. Radio Nigeria correspondents in Addis Ababa, Andy Anarado and Ola Ojumufa, say that already a number of countries that had supported the participation of the SDAR on the basis of full membership are now in favor of their temporary withdrawal as a compromise to get the summit started. Most of the delegations are also calling for a (?return) of the Nairobi mandate for a referendum to determine the wishes of the peoples of Western Sahara. The correspondents add that the if the question of the SDAR is finally resolved, the summit conference will start this evening or tomorrow. An OAU spokesman, Dr Peter Onu, told journalists that the question of Chad was no longer the issue (?except) the participation of the SDAR in the summit.

President Shehu Shagari, (?who is) in Addis Ababa, continued his rounds of private consultations. This morning the president held discussions with President Seyni Kountche of Niger Republic, who called on him at his residence.

Differences on SDAR Emerge

NC071840 Paris AFP in English 1822 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, June 7 (AFP) — The third attempt at staging the 19th Organisation of African Unity summit meeting appeared today to have collapsed and the continued existence of the pan-African body, which recently celebrated its 20th anniversary, seemed in doubt.

But there would be an attempt to hold the summit tomorrow all the same, said OAU spokesman Peter Onu after a day which saw the boycott of an informal plenary session by about 20 member states, all of them in the "moderate" political camp.

Mr Onu said the boycott, which was prompted by the presence of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SDAR) at the informal session, was carried out by 19 countries. This conflicted with figures of 22 and 26 provided by various sources in the "moderate" camp. Including the SDAR, the OAU has 51 members. Among the boycotters there were definitely Morocco, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Zaire, Gambia, and Liberia.

The SDAR abstained from "Tripoli II," but has been adamant here that it will not give up what it considers is its rightful place in the OAU.

Today, Mr Onu emphasised that the plenary was "informal" and was an attempt to get all states around a table to "give everyone a chance to debate the problems."

The summit was unable to open as scheduled yesterday because of Morocco's refusal to sit with the SDAR and the SDAR's refusal to abstain once again, as had been requested by certain states.

A special committee of 21 states, about equally divided in their sympathies towards the Saharan state, was therefore formed and sat late last night and this morning. No accord was reached and the result was today's attempt at an informal plenary.

The meetings of the committee of 21 were marked by what conference sources said was a 45-minute diatribe by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who denounced the attempts to oust the SDAR from the summit. Instead, he reportedly said, three other members — he did not name them — should be expelled from the OAU for collaborating with South Africa.

Senegalese President Abdou Diouf reportedly urged African leaders to put the clock back to the Nairobi summit of 1981 and make a fresh start. The summit passed a resolution calling for a self-determination referendum in the Western Sahara, a call accepted by Morocco. He was backed in this by President Sekou Toure and more surprisingly by President Samora Machel of Mozambique who, though he compared the struggle of the Saharan people with the liberation struggle in southern Africa, nevertheless, believed the problem could be solved by going back to the Nairobi resolutions.

Bureau Achieves 'Nothing Concrete'

AB071732 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1600 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Now more than ever, the OAU is on the brink of a split. Perhaps the Addis Ababa summit will not be held. The African leaders present in the Ethiopian capital are unable to overcome their differences. As you are aware, then present deadlock is due to the controversial admission of the SDAR to the OAU. Under these circumstances, the OAU is headed toward a new failure, which would be fatal to the pan-African organization. We will soon call on our special correspondents in Addis Ababa. Joseph Mbourou, Joseph Ouembe, and Guillaume Mendong Nze will report on the situation prevailing in Addis Ababa. Gentlemen, will the summit be held or not?

[Live telephone report from Addis Ababa] [Joseph Mbourou] Will the summit be held or not? Everyone is asking that question here in Addis Ababa. As we speak to you now, the opening of the 19th summit of the OAU, originally scheduled to take place yesterday, has not yet occurred. Indeed, the Bureau of the 12-member committee which was set up to surmount the crisis following the second Tripoli summit held a meeting this morning. To satisfy the wishes of the ECOWAS member countries, it was even extended to include other states. The committee met this morning. But nothing concrete, nothing that would enable the conference to open, came out of the meeting. The informal meeting of heads of state this afternoon also failed to achieve any breakthrough. The SDAR issue, which caused the crisis within the OAU, remains the principal stumbling block.

The second issue is Chad. The problem was believed to have been resolved when the invitation to attend the summit was sent only to the government in Ndjamena headed by Hissein Habre. But this has proven to be a miscalculation. The government of Goukouni Oueddei, based in Bardai, has sent a delegation to Addis Ababa to counterbalance the Ndjamena delegation led by Idris Miskine.

As neither side is willing to compromise on the participation of the SDAR in the summit here in Addis Ababa, PANA has learned that the OAU is heading toward the postponement of its 19th summit. No side apparently wants to bear the responsibility for the split of the organization. It seems that Tunisia's proposal for a report on the summit is being revived to avoid the worst.

Joseph Ouembe has just arrived from the Africa Hall, the headquarters of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, the venue of the conference. Joseph Ouembe, do you have fresh news?

[Joseph Ouembe] Yes, Joseph Mbourou, there is fresh news. We just got it when one of Mr Edem Kodjo's assistants, Peter Onu, gave his second briefing today. Peter Onu said that this afternoon's informal meeting finally went ahead despite the absence of 19 countries who boycotted because of the presence of the SDAR. The 19 countries oppose the SDAR being admitted to the OAU. He further said that the informal meeting this afternoon appointed Kenya, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Tanzania, People's Republic of Congo, Uganda, Cape Verde, Mauritania, and Zambia to get in touch with the countries absent from this afternoon's meeting. Peter Onu also said that whatever the results of these contacts, the summit will be opened tomorrow at 1600. Those contacts will be made throughout the night until tomorrow morning and every effort will be made for the quorum to be formed.

Meanwhile, I will also tell you that before the closing of this afternoon's informal meeting, we saw Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi leaving the conference hall with a scowling face, as if something unfavorable to Libya has just happened. I later met Malian Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye and asked him if there can be an OAU without the moderate countries. He said no, adding that everything that promotes participation by all the countries present in Addis Ababa will be done. I also asked the minister what the stance of the SDAR would be on this issue. But he declined to answer the question.

So, the summit will probably be opened tomorrow at 1600 if the consultations engaged in tonight by Kenya, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Congo, Uganda, Cape Verde, Mauritania, and Zambia lead to positive results. According to Alioune Blondin Beye, every effort will be made to see that the 19th summit is finally held here in Addis Ababa. [end live telephone report]

Opening Set; Committee Formed

EA071651 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Latest reports from the Ethiopian capital say that the formal opening of the 19th session of the OAU will be done at 4 p.m. tomorrow. And a new contact committee — comprising of Ethiopia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Congo, Uganda, Cape Verde, Mauritania, and Zambia — has been charged with the responsibility of finding a lasting solution to the problems facing the contintental body.

The committee will meet under the chairmanship of the current OAU chairman, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi. The new contact committee will ensure that the problems facing the continental body are solved before the convening of the 19th ordinary session of the organization.

Meanwhile, President Moi will continue with consultations with various delegations currently in Addis Ababa. President Moi is determined to see that the 19th session is a success.

So far, all the 48 delegations which traveled to Ethiopia for the meeting are still anxiously awaiting the outcome of the new contact committee. No delegation has indicated that it will leave if the contact group does not find a lasting solution.

More on SDAR; 'General Agreement' on Chad

AB072134 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Newsreel]

[Text] Twenty out of the 51 member states of the OAU now in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, for the organization's sum-

mit did not attend today's informal plenary meeting called to resolve the dispute over the admission of the SDAR. It is speculated that the 20 delegations who are still present in the Ethiopian capital might have stayed away from the meeting in opposition to the presence of the SDAR delegation. Reports say attempts are still being made to work out a compromise so that the summit may open tomorrow. A GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] special correspondent in Addis Ababa, A.C. Appenteng, has come through with the following report on the surrounding circumstances of the Saharan issue in the face of the summit. [sentence as heard]

[Begin recording] The decision to hold the informal session came after a meeting this morning by the enlarged Bureau of 21 countries set up to resolve the problems now confronting the OAU. Today's meeting of the Bureau, which failed to resolve the impasse facing the 19th summit of the organization, followed another inconclusive meeting by the group last night.

Members of the Bureau, formed in Kenya in 1981 to find an answer to the Western Sahara problem are Gambia, Lesotho, Tanzania, Congo, Libya, Upper Volta, Uganda, and Angola. The others are Cameroon, the Comoros, Niger, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia, and Zambia. The group initially consisted of nine members but was enlarged to 21 yesterday after a meeting of the heads of state now in Addis Ababa. The rationale for increasing the membership of the Bureau was to ensure wider consultations on the problems facing the OAU, but after 6 hours of meeting yesterday and 3 hours today, the group decided that the issue at stake is so important that all the 51 countries, which include the SDAR, should meet to discuss the matter instead of only a section of the organization.

The central problem now preventing the OAU from holding its twice-postponed 19th summit is that of the participation of the SDAR. The divisions in the organization are virtually on the same lines as in Tripoli, Libya, last August. The opponents of the SDAR are maintaining that the admission of the republic into the OAU was illegal so it should not be allowed to take part in the summit. But other members are of the view that the SDAR is a legal member of the organization and must therefore take part in the meeting. They are also contending that all the OAU countries agreed to attend this third attempt to hold the 19th summit without precondition so the meeting must start with all delegations present taking part and that any problem before it must be resolved by the full meeting. On the Chad issue, there appeared to be a general agreement that Mr Hissein Habre is [word indistinct] to take the seat at the conference. In fact his faction is the only one in Chad that was formally invited to the summit and, as it now stands, Mr Goukouni Oueddei has not sent any delegation to Addis Ababa.

There is no indication whatsoever about when the summit will be formally opened. Everybody is waiting a hopeful expectation, but the presence of all the member states in the Ethiopian capital gives an indication of the determination of member countries to resolve the impasse. Twenty-nine of the 51 delegations in Addis Ababa are led by their heads fof state, one by a vice president, and three by prime ministers. This is the biggest attendance ever at an OAU meeting, with Gabon bringing in two plane loads of delegates in addition to those on the presidential jet and Nigeria represented by as many as 79 delegates. [end recording]

Decision on Summit Reportedly To Be Made 8 June

EA072127 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa: A decision on whether the 19th session of OAU heads of state will take place or not will be made tomorrow afternoon when the leaders hold a special meeting. The decision was passed at a second special session of OAU leaders, which took place this afternoon as planned. However, only 31 member countries attended.

Reports from Addis Ababa say that even if tomorrow's special session fails to take place and results in the cancellation of the 19th conference of OAU heads of state, the countries which attended the session will continue with discussions on various questions concerning the OAU. Tanzania was among the countries attending today's special session.

Further on Leader Activities in Addis Ababa

Goukouni Oueddei Reportedly Present

AB072142 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], arrived in Addis Ababa Sunday, 5 June, at the head of an important delegation. The GUNT delegation, which also includes GUNT Vice President Kamougue, will attend the 19th OAU summit scheduled to begin on Tuesday. A total of 25 heads of state and 41 delegations were present for that meeting of the leaders of our continent. Comrade Goukouni, the legitimate representative of the Chadian people, was preceded in the Ethiopian capital by our minister of foreign affairs. President Goukouni Oueddei will address his colleagues, briefing them on the Chadian conflict (?fostered) by the United States and socialist France, which spare no diplomatic, financial, and material assistance to perpetuate the crisis. This will be a golden opportunity for the Chadian head of state to insist on obtaining clarifications from the organization's General Secretariat on the activities of the OAU peacekeeping force in our country as well as on the (?communications) equipment left to the national annihilation forces by the OAU troops. The National Liberation Army seized the equipment from the FAN following the recent fighting. The head of state will expose both the blatant interference of international imperialism in Chad and also Ronald Reagan's meddling with our problems, which are done with a view to permanently maintaining the national annihilation forces under gang leader Hissein Habre, who has been rejected by all the people of Chad.

While the 19th OAU summit is underway in the Ethiopian capital, there is mounting tension in the Lake Chad district, where the Nigerian Army is opposed to the clique in Ndjamena.

Machel Meets More Leaders

MB071530 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] President Samora Machel had a meeting this morning at his lodgings in Addis Ababa with the leaders or representatives of five African countries. The meeting, which took place between 1400 and 1500 local time, was attended by Presidents Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau, Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe, and Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar, as well as the Angolan interior minister, Alexandre Rodrigues, representing the Angolan head of state, and the Algerian foreign minister. The meeting participants discussed problems which have prevented the official inauguration of the OAU summit, as well as the most pressing problems of our continent.

Nyerere Declines OAU Chairmanship

EA071212 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Delegations representing all 51 member states of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, have arrived in Addis Ababa to attend the 19th OAU summit due to be formally opened today.

A Radio Tanzania correspondent in Addis Ababa says, despite the differences which emerged during private consultations among African leaders yesterday, most of the delegates, including southern African liberation movements, are hopeful that the summit will be opened today.

President Nyerere held private discussions last night with the Nigerian president, Shehu Shagari, and a number of African leaders who want to achieve a settlement in order to pave the way for the summit to take place.

Main issues still to be settled [words indistinct] include the selection of an OAU chairman to replace outgoing President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya. The correspondent said that some representatives support the host, President Mengistu Haile Mariam, as the next OAU chairman, while others support President Nyerere, who has declined.

The Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, still insists on becoming OAU chairman, as had been envisaged before the twice-failed summit in Tripoli last year. Col al-Qadhdhafi claims that the United States is trying to prevent him from becoming OAU chairman so that he could not address the United Nations General Assembly [words indistinct].

Obote, Moi Adopt Position

EA071716 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Organization of African Unity member states are meeting in Addis Ababa today as a result of continued deadlock over the Saharan issue.

The UGANDA NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Addis Ababa said President Milton Obote met the current chairman of OAU, President Moi of Kenya, this morning. According to the correspondent, the two leaders discussed, among other things, the problems facing the reconvened 19th OAU summit meeting. They agreed, he said, that the informal consultations of the committee as a whole must find a solution to these problems in the interest and survival of the OAU and the unity of Africa. Uganda and Kenya agreed on a common position.

Ghali Discusses SDAR Stand

NC071029 Cairo MENA in English 1015 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 7 (MENA) — Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, who is leading his country's delegation to the African summit conference, underlined Egypt's keenness to preserve the integrity of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

In a statement to MENA, Dr Ghali said that the African interest should surpass any regional or national interest of any African country. He added that any African differences should be solved within an African framework and according to the OAU Charter and its resolutions.

The Egyptian minister also said that Egypt will record its position if the Sahara Republic is accepted in the conference, as had been done during the meetings of the African foreign ministers in February 1981. The Egyptian position, Dr Ghali added, does not deal with the legitimacy or illegitimacy of the entrance of the Sahara Republic, but calls for a compromise that would prevent the Sahara Republic from attending the summit till the heads of state could hold a meeting and discuss the problem.

Dr Ghali had held talks later today with Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta, who is leading his country's delegation to the conference, on Morocco's attitude towards the Sahara issue.

Traore Meets Counterparts

AB071624 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpts] At the end of a meeting of 21 representatives of African countries in Addis Ababa this morning, there was still a deadlock over the question of the Western Sahara. This issue continues to prevent the opening of the 19th OAU summit, which was scheduled to take place yesterday afternoon. Here is a report from Baba Diourte, our special correspondent in Addis Ababa:

[Begin recording] Intense meetings are presently taking place in the Ethiopian capital at the bilateral and also at the group level. President Moussa Traore, for example, who is accompanied by Djibril Diallo and Colonel Mohamed Keita, Central Executive Bureau political secretary and commissioner respectively, as well as Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Alioune Blondin Beye, has met several other heads of state: Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia, Mohamed Abdelaziz of the

SDAR, Omar Bongo of Gabon, Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, Seyni Kountche of Niger, Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala of Mauritania, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Sekou Toure of Guinea, Abdou Diouf of Senegal, and Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde. Other meetings are expected to take place.

These bilateral meetings are aimed at enabling the 19th OAU summit to begin on firm foundations.

Madagascar's Ratsiraka Holds Meetings

MB071512 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] On arrival in Addis Ababa yesterday morning the Malagasy president and his wife and Foreign Minister Christian Remi Richard were welcomed by Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian head of state, and by the OAU secretary general, Mr Edem Kodjo. As of yesterday there were 48 delegations in Addis Ababa and the issue of a quorum has been bypassed (depasse). Twenty six of the delegations are led by heads of state.

The most outstanding figures present in Addis Ababa are the Libyan head of state and leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who gave no prior indication that he would attend the meeting, and the president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, Mohamed Abdelaziz, the first person with whom President Didier Ratsiraka met immediately after his arrival.

Regarding the SDAR in Addis Ababa, Madagascar's position is clear. Nothing has changed. The SDAR will participate in the summit as a full member of the organization.

President Didier Ratsiraka later met with the Guinean president, Ahmed Sekou Toure, at the request of the latter. President Ratsiraka also received the Tanzanian president, Julius Nyerere. He also had a meeting with the Congolese head of state, Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Several delegations would like to choose President Didier Ratsiraka to chair the summit, but, according to our special envoy, there is strong probability that President Ratsiraka may prefer that the honor be given to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who should have chaired the Tripoli summit. The Committee of 12 was not able to meet on Sunday as expected. The Bureau of the 18th OAU summit met instead. The Bureau consists of representatives from Kenya, Tanzania, Gambia, Libya, Lesotho, Congo, Uganda, Upper Volta, and Angola.

Doe Optimistic About Summit

AB071751 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The Liberian head of state, Commander in Chief [CIC] Dr Samuel K. Doe, has expressed optimism that the 19th OAU summit would be held as scheduled. In a telex message to the acting chairman of the Cabinet, Major John Rancy, CIC Doe said he was happy to inform him that their stay in Addis Ababa continues to be one of anticipation for the success of the summit.

Some of the leaders the head of state has already conferred with include Omar Bongo of Gabon, Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea, Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau, and Ethiopian leader Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam. He also met with Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali. The head of state is expected to continue his consultations today as leaders arrive for the summit.

ALGERIA

FLN Central Committee Adopts Resolutions

LD032122 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpts] At approximately 1600 today the work of the ninth FLN Central Committee session ended. The session approved four resolutions during the final meeting under Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party: one on national policy on family organization; one on the work of the national committee preparing the party's fifth congress; one on the party's budgets for 1983 and 1984; one on [words indistinct]. In a brief speech, President Chadli Bendjedid spoke on the work of the ninth Central Committee session, especially on the national policy for family organization, which was approved following a debate at the general meeting and during the meetings of the subcommittees.

The general policy resolution expressed the Central Committee's satisfaction at the positive results achieved in the political, economic, and social spheres at the national level and in particular at the noticeable progress in the preparations for the fifth party congress. It hailed the president's inspection visits to some provinces, which were a stimulus for development. It praised in particular the results of the decentralization policy pursued at all levels, which has been one of the factors for the success of national construction, which is in very good financial condition.

In foreign relations, the committee praised the results of Algeria's activity at the international level. In this context it records with satisfaction the vitality gained by the idea of the edification of the Greater Arab Maghreb on the basis of respect for the equality of the rights of peoples. It praised the results of the visit by President Chadli Bendjedid to Tunisia, especially the signing of the treaty of fraternity and concord and also the results of the visits of the Tunisian and Mauritanian presidents to Algeria. From this premise it confirms the historic importance of the meeting of Brother President Chadli Bendjedid and Moroccan King Hassan II, a meeting which falls within the context of the efforts to find a just solution to the problem of Western Sahara. It confirms in this context Algeria's readiness and determination to work for reconciliation between the Moroccan and Saharan people.

The Central Committee also expresses satisfaction at the results achieved through the policy of positive good-neighborliness embodied in the signing of agreements on the demarcation of Algeria's borders with Niger, Tunisia, and Mali. And after it reaffirmed the firm adherence of Algeria to the OAU and its will to contribute to the success of the 19th OAU summit conference, it confirmed anew Algeria's commitment to and solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their just struggle and with the confrontation states which are constantly subjected to racist aggression. It also confirmed Algerian support for the Palestinian cause and its adherence to the unity of the Lebanese people, their territorial integrity, and Arabism, and its complete solidarity with Syria, which is being subjected to threats and provocations. The resolution also shows the determination of Algeria to continue the effort, on the basis of the respect of the principles and objectives of nonalignment, to consolidate solidarity among Third World countries through the development of South-South cooperation, for the actual start of comprehensive economic talks, and for real and genuine international cooperation.

After expressing its deep anxiety at the continuation of the destructive war between the peoples of Iraq and Iran, it repeats its call for the finding of a speedy peaceful solution to this war among brothers. With regard to the tension in Central America and the threats against the security and peace of the peoples of the region, the Central Committee expressed its support for the efforts made by the Contadora group to keep the countries concerned free from imperialist intervention and to create the conditions for harmony and progress for the peoples of the region.

LIBYA

Cooperation Agreement Signed With CSSR

LD041521 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli 4 Jun (JANA) — The minutes of the agreement for bilateral cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Czechoslovakia were signed this morning at the People's Bureau for External Liaison. The agreement minutes provides for developing cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, health, information, and sport fields. It also provides for the intensification of contacts between the popular organizations in both countries to consolidate relations of friendship between the two friendly peoples.

Czechoslovak Delegation Departs

LD041527 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli 4 Jun (JANA) — Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this morning at the end of a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message From CAR's Kolingba

LD041445 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received a message from the chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress in the Central African Republic, Andre Kolingba, saluting the Jamahiriyah's stances and its support of the Central African people. Chairman Andre Kolingba expressed in his message his wish to strengthen relations between the Central African and Libyan Arab people.

Ceremony Honors Military Delegation to CAR

LD061716 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] This morning Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, assistant chief of the Libyan Armed Forces General Staff, attended a

celebration held to honor the members of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces delegation which has recently returned from the Central African Republic after successfully and efficiently completing its tasks within the context of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

During the celebration Brother Maj al-Humaydi distributed medals of military duty to the officers and soldiers of this group in appreciation for their great role in training and raising the qualification of the armed forces in the CAR, thus enabling them to defend the freedom of the friendly people in the CAR. Brother Maj al-Humaydi spoke on the occasion, which was attended by a large number of officers, NCO's, and soldiers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces. He praised its success in fulfulling its task in the friendly country.

The president of the CAR had greeted the members of this military group with pride and praised its role in implementing the ties of friendship between the two friendly peoples. A big celebration was held in Bangui in honor of the group on the occasion of the end of its mission.

Chadian Opposition Leader Denounces U.S. Stand

LD050452 Tripoli JANA in English 1359 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, Shaban 23, June 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Chadian National Unity Government, led by Goukouni Oueddei, yesterday denounced the American stand on the Chadian question.

The Foreign Minister Mahamat Nour Adam denounced in Paris yesterday the White House spokesman's statement on Thursday in which the latter alleged that Libya was getting ready to intervene in Chad and that there was already a Libyan military buildup on the Chadian border.

He added that Washington's statement is a direct interference in Chad's internal affairs.

Sudanese Refusal To Aid Libyan Aircraft Scored

LD051858 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1740 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, 5 June (JANA) — The authorities of the underling Numayri refrained from providing any information to facilitate the flight of the aircraft of the Libyan Arab delegation while flying through Sudanese airspace en route to Addis Ababa, thus endangering the safety of international aviation in the area.

This ill-mannered behavior confirms the evil spirit which dominates the behavior of the regime of the underling Numayri and which reveals his ill and hostile intentions.

This behavior is also considered a blatant deliberate violation of the laws of air navigation and grossly flouts all the laws and codes of conduct which were laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

MOROCCO

Cooperation Agreement Signed With USSR

LD071302 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Rabat, June 7 (MAP) — A cultural and scientific cooperation agreement between Morocco and the Soviet Union for 1983-84 was signed this morning in Arabat. The agreement includes the strengthening of cooperation between Morocco and the Soviet Union, especially in the areas of art, culture, journalism, broadcasting, television, and the cinema.

The third paragraph of the first chapter in the agreement stipulates the readiness of the Soviet Union to participate in arranging courses to teach Russian to Moroccan students in Morocco in order to prepare them for future specialized studies in the USSR.

Spanish Air Force Chief Visits Kingdom

Arrival Statement

LD070703 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Spanish Air Force Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Emilio Garcia Conde arrived in Morocco today on an official 4-day visit. In a statement at Sala Airport, the general stated that his visit is to reciprocate the visit by Colonel Major Mohamed Kabbaj, the inspector general of the Royal Air Force, to Madrid. The visit will give him the opportunity to inspect the installations of the Royal Air Force, and it will also be an opportunity to deepen the ties of friendship and cooperation which exist between the Spanish and Moroccan Kingdoms. The chief of the staff of the Spanish Air Force was welcomed by Col Maj Mohamed Kabbaj, some officers of the high command of the Royal Air Force, and the Spanish ambassador to Morocco.

Dinner Hosted

LD071339 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Rabat, June 7 (MAP) — Lieutenant General Emilio Garcia Conde, chief of staff of the Spanish Air Force, arrived in Rabat Monday afternoon on a four day state visit to Morocco at the invitation of Colonel Major Mohamed Kabbaj, inspector of the Royal Air Force. This visit which is part of efforts aimed at strengthening friendship ties between the two countries' air general staff will provide the opportunity to discuss the possibility of reducing purchase costs of air military equipment, declared Lt General Emilio Garcia Conde to the press upon arrival.

In the evening, Lt General Conde attended a dinner hosted in his honour by Colonel Major Mohamed Kabbaj. Moroccan minister of information, youth and sports, Dr Abdelouahid Belkeziz, several Moroccan and Spanish high ranking officers, the Spanish ambassador to Morocco, and several other personalities attended the dinner.

ETHIOPIA

Qatari Magazine Interviews Eritrean Official

GF071600 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1325 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Doha, 7 Jun (WAKH) — Mr Osman Saleh Sebi, chairman of the central council and executive committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front, stated that a conference to implement the agreement of merging the Eritrean factions was not held due to the 7th military campaign by the aggressive Ethiopian forces against the Eritrean country and due to the preoccupation of the armed forces in defending the Eritrean territories against this campaign.

Asked about the idea of establishing an Eritrean government in exile, Mr Sebi said it is not presently suitable to proclaim such a government especially since the land on which this government would emerge is not available. Also, the circumstances through which the region is passing don't permit recognizing such a government. He expressed his belief that if unity among the various Eritrean groups is achieved, the government will be established on the liberated lands.

Mr Sebi stressed in his statement to the Qatari weekly magazine *Al-'Ahd that there is an intimate and close relationship between* the Ethiopian regime and the Zionst enemy. He explained that it is better for the Zionist enemy to have Ethiopia overlook the Red Sea instead of having Arab Eritrea.

He also indicated that Israeli ships are always present in the port of Mits'iwa delivering arms to Ethiopia in exchange for its permission to the Jewish community known as the Falasha to migrate to the Zionist entity.

He said that the Eritrean revolution will struggle in order to bring the issue back to the United Nations. However, he noted that the Eritrean problem will not be solved except through arms and "we don't expect the United Nations to solve this problem."

Eritrean Official Reports Military Successes

GF071516 Kuwait Al-Anba' in Arabic 6 Jun 83 P 4

[Report on Press Conference given by ('Abdallah Jaber), the new representative of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea in Kuwait on 5 June]

[Excerpt] An Eritrean official has noted that the revolution is currently in the stage of strategic attack after having liberated 70 percent of its territories and foiled the "Red Star campaign" in which Ethiopia used poisonous gas to annihilate the Eritrean people.

The Eritrean official is ('Abdallah Jaber), the new representative of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea [PFLE] in Kuwait. He added that the African Horn and the Eritrean-Ethiopian dispute in particular are part of the international situation and the rivalry among the superpowers. This could lead to a change in the balance of power at the expense of the Eritrean cause.

He also praised Kuwait's political, finance, and moral support for the Eritrean cause. However, he described overall Arab support for this issue as being very little. He demanded the Arab regimes which support Ethiopia correct their stances.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Reports on Clashes, DFSS Successes

EA062135 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The fighters of the 9th general Aynanshe division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] have launched attacks on bases of the troops still loyal to Mohamed Siad Barre in the villages of (Gelinsor), Dabadur, and (Buryoqab), all in the central regions of Somalia, and caused extensive damage to the regime's forces.

In fighting on 2 June 42 soldiers including 2 officers were killed and some 30 others were wounded. Two Fiat vehicles and a Nissan were captured from the enemy. The fighters also destroyed a jeep mounted with a 106-mm field gun and ammunition stores at the bases. The valiant DFSS fighters captured a large number of light weapons, including light automatic AK rifles and rations. Some prisoners of the anti-people regime were also taken. On the DFSS side, one martyr was killed and five others wounded.

BENIN

Kerekou Statement Upon Leaving for OAU Summit

AB070930 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpt] President Mathieu Kerekou left Cotonou this morning for Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital. In a statement to the press before his departure, President Kerekou insisted on the firm desire of the Beninese delegation to contribute to the settlement of the OAU's problems in order to preserve African unity, which is gravely threatened by imperialism.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Comrade President, you are going to Addis Ababa, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Ethiopia, where the 19th OAU summit will finally be held. Comrade President, what are your impressions about the current situation within our continental organization, and what do you see in the future for the unity of Africa?

[Answer] You said the 19th OAU summit will "finally" take place. We therefore find it necessary to very briefly refresh your memory as to what has happened up until now so that we can understand what the world "finally" means. "Finally" means that there were previous events. Were these previous events settled correctly? We will see this in the following explanations.

Yes, this is a new start, but for the same 19th ordinary summit meeting of the heads of state and government of the member states of our continental organization — the OAU. The militants of the Beninese democratic and popular revolution remember that the 19th OAU summit has already been summoned twice in Tripoli, the capital of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and, more specifically, from 5 to 8 August 1982 and from 23 to 25 November of the same year. This is therefore the third time that we are personally leading the delegation of our party and revolutionary state to participate in the deliberations of this 19th summit of the OAU. They also know that the laudable efforts made by everyone to hold this summit in Tripoli have until now been in vain due to the senseless differences that have cropped up over the issue of admitting the SDAR to the OAU.

Meanwhile, and in spite of everything, the problem of the Western Sahara seems to us to be a simple issue of decolonization. The ways and means of correctly solving such problems are stipulated not only in the charter of our continental organization, but also by the important decision made unanimously during the previous summit meeting of the OAU. That is to say that following the responsible decision of the authorities of the SDAR to voluntarily and temporarily abstain from attending the 19th summit, which was initially scheduled for Tripoli, it was normal to think that nothing else could logically prevent it from taking place, finally, in Tripoli. Today, everyone knows that this hope was suddenly shattered because of the positions unexpectedly taken by some countries on the representation of Chad at the same summit. And, as one should expect, the enemies of Africa chose to take advantage of the difficulties within our continental organization to spread the myth that the leaders of the African people are unable to understand and find the right solutions to their own problems. The same enemies of Africa continue to work obstinately and with a touch of Machiavellianism to carry out their usual policy of divide and rule. All this is happening within the OAU with a disconcerting lightness, as if we do not realize that it is the future of our great and rich continent, Africa, which is presently mortgaged by international imperialism, that is at stake.

GHANA

Ghanaians Resident Abroad To Pay Special Levy

AB071826 Lagos NAN in English 1630 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Abidjan, June 7 (NAN) — Ghanaians residing abroad will be required to pay a special levy as their contribution toward revamping the nation's economy, a member of the ruling Provisional National Defence Council, Professor Mawuse Dake, has said.

A GHANA NEWS AGENCY report quoted Prof. Dake as saying at the week-end that Ghanaians living outside the country would be required to pay a registration fee of naira [as received] 27 to Ghana's missions in the host countries.

The Abidjan correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reports that the measure was part of a National Development Fund scheme under which Ghanaians living abroad would open external bank accounts through which they would channel some of their savings to the Bank of Ghana.

Prof. Dake said that this would entitle Ghanaians returning home to purchase houses built by state agencies and organisations.

Black Star Line on Verge of 'Total Collapse'

AB071025 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The Black Star Line, BSL, Ghana's state-owned shipping lines, is on the verge of total collapse as a result of financial problems. A statement in Accra said that BSL owed its overseas creditors more than 7 million naira and about 13 million naira to local creditors.

Final payments on new container vessels purchased from the Korean shipyard (?Yondal) have not been made, and the Black Star Line has an outstanding debt of about 35 million naira. The Black Star Line has also placed part of its existing fleet on the market in an attempt to raise cash to purchase the Korean-made container vessels.

NIGERIA

Police Trained To Curb Election Violence

AB071803 Paris AFP in English 1716 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Lagos, 7 Jun (AFP) — More than 40,000 policemen have been specially trained and equipped to curb violence during Nigeria's August general elections, the daily *National Concord* reported today quoting a police source. The independent daily

said that the police underwent several weeks of military-type exercises, involving armed and unarmed combat, simulated riots and the use of sophisticated weapons and crowd dispersal techniques.

Concord said that 25,000 other policemen would be given similar training and made combat-ready before the August 6 presidential election. On completion of such training the police are usually conscripted from the regular force into the anti-riot police and placed under the central command of the country's force headquarters in Lagos for redeployment to the 19 federated states, the *Concord* said.

Observers here have expressed concern over the acts of violence during the election campaign, which in some cases resulted in casualties and damage to property of rival political parties. [Words indistinct] Major-General Adeyinka Adebayo as saying that "all is not well for the forthcoming general elections, at least in western Ondo State of Nigeria." Gen Adebayo, now a staunch member of the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN), was reacting to recent clashes between the NPN and rival Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) in western Ado Ekiti town in which three UPN men were reported killed and three NPN vehicles damaged. He likened the incidents in the state to "the explosive situation in the old western region of 1960's when arson and killings permeated the whole region including the Ondo Province."

President Shehu Shagari last week rejected calls for the Army to be posted outside polling booths with the police following an adjustment in the electoral law which requires that votes must be counted at the polling stations. The president said that supervision of the elections was not the responsibility of the Army.

The Nigerian police force is about 90,000-strong, well down on the number required to man the 150,000 polling stations.

ANGOLA

UNITA Radio Cites Cuban Offensive

Communique Issued

MB031926 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 3 Jun 83

["Communique from the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola"]

[Text] In reaction to the defeats suffered by the Cuban forces and the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] over the past 4 months in 12 provinces of Angola, the Cuban mercenaries have decided to mount a large-scale offensive against the positions held by UNITA in various provinces of the country, particularly in Moxico Province.

There they have concentrated 6 MIG-21's, 5 MIG-17's, huge MI-8 helicopters, and 4 Alouette helicopters to support this criminal action aimed at retaking the Munhango, Tempue, (Cangonga), and Gago Coutinho. For this purpose, they marshaled the 54th, 18th, 21st, 32nd, and 34th FAPLA brigades. These brigades, which have already been deployed in the field, are supported by two brigades of Cuban mercenaries, consisting of a total of 3,000 men. In addition to air power, the enemy offensive is supported by armored cars, assault vehicles, and Russian T-54 tanks manned by Cubans.

Accordingly, on 14 May 1983, the first encounter took place between them and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA]forces of the 9th Brigade. This encounter resulted in the destruction of 2 BRDM-2's, the downing of 1 Antonov-26 near Cangamba, the burning of 1 Alouette — registration H-205 — as well as the downing of 1 light aircraft over Munhango. One (Ypan) vehicle — registration CDS-055-12 — was burned.

During the same encounter, our forces captured 34 individual arms and 1 TR-28 transmitter, No 08736. They also captured the following enemy soldiers: (Cardoso Manuel Cainxe), son of (Manuel Cainxe) and (Julieta Morais), native of Ngunza, formerly Novo Redondo; (Andre Antonio Manuel), son of (Antonio Manuel) and (Bekida Vicente Ngungu), native of (Quizama), Bengo, Cuanza Norte Province; (Joao Albino Albino), son of (Bento Sampaio) and (Antonia Cavita), native of (Mukumba).

On the FALA side, we mourn the deaths of Sergeant (Daniel Kaunda), and Private (Victorino Kassunde). Also during the same offensive, 23 members of the public of the (Samba) regional committee were murdered, while 7 members of the public were killed by air bombing. The enemy offensive continues to leave in its trail the destruction of farms and people's cattle.

The FALA are preparing to give a fitting response, as the enemy's morale is weak.

On 13 May 1983, our countrymen (Alberto Reuben), (Joao Chiquito), (Zeferino Cosme), (Eurico Mario), and (Henrique Antonio) deserted to UNITA. They are all from the reconnaissance company of the FAPLA 21st Brigade.

The struggle triumphs! United, we shall win!

Additional UNITA Communique

MB051247 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 5 Jun 83

["Communique from the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola," issued at UNITA Central Base on 24 May]

[Text] The recent statement by the General Staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]shows more respect for the prowess of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] in Alto Catumbela than truth about the attacks carried out against UNITA bases in Military Region No 71 by a frustrated man like Kundi Payama [Benguela provincial commissioner]. National and international public opinion must take note of the fact that the provinces of Huambo and Benguela are too densely populated for Kundi Payama to have captured only 300 people.

The truth, however, is different. The joint FAPLA-Cuban offensive sought to forcibly free the Czechoslovaks. Once the offensive failed, the men involved began to massacre the people who had taken refuge in the bush, and loot their homes. Kundi Payama's unfortunate communique says that hundreds of tons of maize, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, bananas, pumpkins, and some cattle were retrieved from the bush. Since Angolans and the rest of the world are aware of the critical famine which faces the country, every one should know that UNITA is the only body that has the necessary organization to produce food in the bush, and that the members of FAPLA, to relieve their own hunger, conduct forays to rob us of it.

Thus, in the period between 20 and 23 May 1983, the year of the anti-Cuban campaign, UNITA forces carried out the following operations:

On 20 May 1983, an enemy battalion was attacked at Galangue township. It had the mission of intercepting the column in which the Czechoslovaks were traveling. The enemy fled in disarray, and the township was occupied by our forces. On the same day, an enemy column of seven vehicles was destroyed on the Gabela-Novo Redondo Highway at a place 30 km from Gabela. The trucks were carrying FAPLA and Cuban troops. All the vehicles were destroyed.

On 21 May 1983, a column of 12 trucks carrying Cuban and FAPLA troops was attacked on the Lobito-(Londengo) road at (Bundo) Mountain in Benguela Province. Only two trucks, which were at the head of the column, were able to escape. On the same day, 21 May 1983, FALA forces of the 3d Independent Company successfully attacked (Nova Moncao) township in Huila Province, where Kundi Payama had gone in search of the Czechoslovak nationals. The FAPLA forces fled, leaving several of their dead colleagues behind.

On 22 May 1983, our forces, in a 500-man anti-Cuban fire force, successfully attacked Catata township in Huambo Province on the Huambo-Lubango Highway. The enemy abandoned the position after 45 minutes of fighting. On the same day, 22 May 1983, UNITA forces successfully attacked (Chimbuambua) township on the Caungula-Camaxilo Highway in Lunda Province.

On 23 May 1983, in their counteroffensive in Bie and Moxico Provinces against one Cuban and five FAPLA brigades trying to retake Munhango, Tempue, and Gago Coutinho townships, UNITA forces achieved the following successes: In Bie, they successfully defended Munhango township, which is still in the hands of UNITA, and they took the township of (Savinguila Ikuiza)from the enemy, destroying two bridges on the Benguela railway. UNITA forces launched two counterattacks against the 44th Brigade capturing Private (Antonio Sapalo) of the 24th Battalion in one of the attacks.

Also on the same day, in the area of the Cuanavale River, UNITA forces totally destroyed the 43d Battalion of the 32d Brigade, and among the enemy dead our forces identified Lieutenants (Ernesto Cambala Rufino) and (Emilio Domingos Sabino), and Sergeants (Antonio Joao), (Massunga Vassungu), (Antonio Domingos), (Joao Miguel), and (Jose Elinofula). Sergeant (Domingos Luciano), son of (Marcelino Cupandu) and (Florence Kawende), native of Saurimo, was captured. During this time, 73 FAPLA traitors and 8 Cuban mercenaries were killed, and 27 trucks were destroyed, including 3 assault vehicles. Some 135 weapons, including mortars, RPG-7's, grenade launchers, and B-10 cannons were captured. UNITA forces suffered 11 dead, 32 wounded, and 3 missing.

The struggle triumphs! And only united shall we win!

UNITA Central Base in Angola, 24 May 1983, year of the anti-Cuban campaign

[Signed] Brigadier (Demostenes Amos Chilingutila), chief of the General Staff

BOTSWANA

No Agreement With S. Africa on Subversion

MB071324 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The office of the president has reacted to a report published yesterday in a South African daily in which South Africa's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is said to have mentioned that Botswana was involved in an agreement among South Africa's neighbors concerning subversive activities.

The statement reads: In an article which appeared in the Johannesburg *Rand Daily Mail* on 6 June 1983, the minister of foreign affairs of South Africa, Mr Pik Botha, is reported to have had a [word indistinct] that he was involved in an ongoing process of negotiations with four of South Africa's neighbors — including Botswana — to reach agreement not to use each other's territories as springboards for subversion. Mr Botha, the statement reads, is reported further to have said that a satisfactory agreement in principle had been reached with Botswana on this matter, and that he was waiting to hear from the Botswana Government how the alleged agreement could be implemented in practice.

The statement further says the office of the president wishes to state quite catagorically that it has no knowledge of the negotiations, let alone the agreement in principle between Botswana and South Africa which it is alleged Mr Botha was referring to. The Government of Botswana has not engaged in any such negotiations with the Government of South Africa. For its part, the statement further says, the Government of Botswana does not see the need for such negotiations, for it is a long-standing policy of the government not to permit this country to be used for launching attacks against any of our neighbors. The South African authorities are fully aware of this policy.

The statement further says it is true that on 21 April this year Mr Botha held a meeting in South Africa with the minister of external affairs of Botswana, Mr Mogwe. The meeting was held at the request of the Botswana Government to discuss issues of mutual interest between the two countries. These did not include the question of a nonaggression pact. Also the president deeply regrets that the South African authorities have now chosen to use the occasion of the meeting of 21 April to give a totally wrong impression regarding its purpose. This is particularly regrettable since it is in total breach of the understanding reached between the two sides at the meeting.

MALAWI

High Commissioner Denies Chirwas Execution Set

AB071855 Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Lusaka, June 7 (AFP) — Malawi's high commissioner to Zambia today denied reports that the date for the executions of opposition leader Orton Chirwas and his wife, Vera, has been set for June 9. Malawian High Commissioner Willie Spencer Khoza said reports from London and Lusaka that the Chirwas' execution has been scheduled for Thursday "is all a pack of lies." Other Malawian officials have said that the Chirwas were still entitled to appeal their sentences and could also make a personal plea for clemency to Malawi's President-for-Life Kamuzu Banda.

The Malawi Government claims the Chirwas were arrested in [words indistinct] 1981 while they were plotting Banda's 19-year-old regime, for which the Chirwas were charged and convicted of treason. Mr. Chirwa's Malawi Freedom Movement (Mafremo), which is dedicated to creating a more democratic government than Dr. Banda's autocratic, one-party state, claims that the Chirwas were illegally kidnapped from Zambia by Malawian agents and then given an unfair trial before a traditional court.

Organizations Ask Chirwas Pardon

AB071340 Paris AFP in English 1109 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Nairobi, June 7 (AFP) — The African Bar Association has joined individuals and institutions all over the world in appealing

to Malawi President for Life Kamuzu Banda to pardon former Justice Minister Orton Chirwa and his wife Vera, who were condemned to death early last month for high treason. In a letter, the association's Kenyan chairman, Life Muthoga, urged Mr Banda to show mercy, magnanimity, and clemency towards the Chirwas, the KENYA NEWS AGENCY reported.

"I am aware that the due process of law has been followed. Nevertheless, as an act of mercy, and recognizing your deep sense of justice and magnanimity, I plead that you exercise your powers and commute the death sentence or pardon the offence", Mr Muthoga said in his letter.

Other appeals to Mr Banda have come from Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, in his capacity as current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, who said that he was aware that the Chirwas had due recourse to the courts in Malawi, but asked Mr Banda to act on humanitarian grounds and save their lives.

Tanganyika Law Society of Tanzania, of which Mr Chirwa was president, has also petitioned Mr Banda to spare the lives of the two. A former moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Andrew Doig, flew to Malawi last Friday to plead for the lives of the couple.

Mr Chirwa, first attorney general of the independent Malawi, was chairman of the Malawi Freedom Movement (Mafremo) which [words indistinct] in 1964, and had been there for 18 years before his reported abduction two years ago.

Opposition Group Complains To Summit on Banda

AB071435 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Lusaka, June 7 (AFP) — An exile opposition movement to Malawi President Kamuzu Banda complained today to the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting in Ethiopia, about the "ruthless suppression of human rights in Malawi." In the past two-and-a-half months, one Malawian opposition leader has been killed, another was condemned to death, and four leading politicians who had been part of the Banda government apparatus died in what the regime said was a car accident but dissenters charged was murder.

The Save Malawi committee, a newly formed exile group in this Zambian capital, sent a message to Kenyan president and current OAU Chairman Daniel Arap Moi asserting that Life-President Banda "for 19 years ... has killed many and forced many into exile." The group called on the OAU to amend the section of its charter that enshrines the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states, saying it served to protect Mr Banda, who has ruled Malawi in autocratic style since independence in 1964. The charter should be changed to allow OAU members "in situations of common concern (to) exert pressure to stop violation of human rights by any one of them," the message said.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Speaks at Swearing-In Ceremony

MB050545 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1416 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Speech by Mozambique President Samora Machel during swearing-in ceremony of newly-appointed government members held in Maputo's Independence Square on 3 June 1983 — live]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the Central Committee, comrade members of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, comrade members of the Council of Ministers, compatriots:

Here in Independence Square on 21 May we announced to the Mozambique people the report on the work of the fourth congress of our party, the Frelimo Party. The report expressed the concerns of our people which had been presented to the fourth congress by the delegates. The latter reported on the outcome of the broad popular debate on the theses to the congress in a clear and profound manner.

Here in Independence Square, less than 2 weeks ago, we established the essential concerns of our people; first, the defense of our sovereignty, freedom, and our revolutionary gains, and second, famine and misery, which are the main enemies of our country. Our people demanded that we conduct a relentless fight against the armed and unarmed bandits, and against famine, nakedness, illiteracy, disease, ignorance, and misery. Our people demanded that we totally liquidate those agents of destruction and crime who are the instruments used by the racist South African Army to murder and maim our people, to destroy our property, and to impede our fight against underdevelopment.

The people demanded an increase in the capacity and efficiency of the organs of sovereignty of the popular state. As a result, in this square on 21 May, we announced measures designed to strenghten the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Popular Security, and the Ministry of Justice. On that same day we declared that measures would also be taken to strengthen the economic sector of our state.

The congress made a profound analysis of the need to instill a greater dynamism to the state apparatus, particularly to those sectors of the economy which are closely related to the liquidation of famine and misery in our country. On 21 May we said that measures would be taken the following week to strengthen the state apparatus. Such measures were officially announced. Today we are gathered in Independence Square to conduct the solemn act of swearing-in leaders at various levels.

We have presented the officials that were appointed to lead strategic sectors and the cadres that were assigned to important areas of society. The solemn act that we have just conducted represents a pledge of loyalty, patriotism, and total involvement in the fulfillment of the tasks to which they were appointed. The

leading officials and cadres who received new tasks today represent the Mozambique people in the leadership of the state. They do not represent any tribe, region, or race. Their privilege is to represent the working people, their sacrifices, and aspirations. As representatives of the people they can properly carry out their tasks only if they know how to utilize popular methods of leadership in everyday life. This means keeping daily and close contact with the people. This means going to the people in order to learn from them how to find the correct answers to their problems. This is how the people identify the leader as theirs. This is how the people feel mobilized to carry out any task.

When a leading official locks himself up in his office, when he bases his activity on traveling by car from home to the office, and from the office back home, he is creating a huge gap between himself and the people. He will then lead only by decree, service orders, and circulars. The people want to see their leaders close to them. The people want to work with their leaders and know them directly through their practical activities. Then the people will not notice what race, province, or region the leader comes from. The people want to see if that leader is solving their problems and promoting the creative initiative of the workers, or if he knows how to live with the people's problems and their popular concerns as a whole.

When the leader lives with the people he learns modesty, simplicity, the spirit of sacrifice, and the spirit of generosity and hard work. These are characteristics of our people, and they must be embodied and enhanced. When he does this, the leader will not regard his task as a privilege, or a means of reaping profit, or doing favors. On the contrary, the leader will be an intransigent fighter against corruption, bribery, and against the search for comfort. He will be an intransigent fighter against nepotism, excessive friendliness, protectionism, and against favors rendered to relatives and friends. The leader will be an intransigent fighter against negligence, laziness, irresponsibility, and against apathy, inability, and incompetence. The leader is the example of discipline, selflessness at work, and the spirit of sacrifice. He is the one who does not allow himself to be corrupted and who does not betray the people's trust in him. The leader is also impervious to enemy action. The leader is always in the frontlines of the war for efficiency and organization at work. He is the one who continuously fights against squandering, and against material, moral, and ideological corruption. The leader is the one who embodies and applies the party's political guidelines and the one who serves the people.

The state apparatus must be an example of discipline. If the leader allows his working sector to be marked by anarchy and permits his subordinates to be negligent and lax, the people will not hold such a leader in high esteem. The people will not regard him as their representative in the state apparatus.

Control, checks, supervision, and inspection must be characteristics of the state apparatus.

It is the duty of the leader to assess the quality of labor and men, and only then will he be able to justly reward good work, efficiency, speed, quality, and the total fulfillment of targets. The leader will thus be in a position of duly rewarding the worker and the work sector which have exceeded targets. It is necessary to severely punish irresponsibility, dismiss incompetent and incapable workers, and eradicate negligence.

Those who destroy or cause losses to the property of the people and of the state must be brought to trial and subjected to disciplinary action, and they must repair the damage by compensating the state. When the leader is able to justly apply discipline at his sector, when he knows when to duly reward and punish, then he is contributing to efficiency in management, and he is strengthening the popular state.

Comrade members of the Political Bureau, comrade members of the Central Committee, comrade members of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, comrade members of the Council of Ministers, compatriots:

We have granted powers to leaders of the state apparatus. We have presented directors and cadres of several sectors and enterprises. We began the ceremony with the appointement of members of the Central Committee Political Bureau who will be in charge of provinces. This is in accordance with the strategy outlined by the Fourth Congress. The three comrades of the Political Bureau who were assigned to lead the provinces of Sofala, Cabo Delgado, and Zambezia have taken on particular responsibilities. Sofala, which is situated in the central part of the country, has an important strategic value. It is the second most industrialized province of the country. Beira is the country's second largest city.

Cabo Delgado is a living example of underdevelopment that was started and left behind by colonialism in our country. This province has a special place in the history of the struggle of national liberation.

The appointment of a Political Bureau member to lead Cabo Delgado Province is the application of the principle of giving priority to the liberated areas. This principle was defined at the meeting of the Central Committee in [word indistinct], Inhambane Province on 20 June 1975, when we were about to proclaim independence.

Zambezia is the most densely populated province, of our country with almost 3 million inhabitants. This province ranks among the first in the country in the production of food. Zambezia has enormous agricultural and mineral potential. It has important infrastructures, and it has vital economic projects. It earns more than a half of the foreign currency that the country obtains through the export of strategic products.

Accordingly, the party and state leadership took the decision to designate three members of the Political Bureau to lead these three provinces. They are not provincial governors. They are members of the central leadership of the party and state who are now in the provinces. Their essential task is to supervise and activate the materialization of the decisions of the Fourth Congress, and they are vested with the special authority which their membership in the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of our party confers on them.

We also took measures to restructure the state apparatus to make the management of the economy more efficient. We appointed

new ministers to the main state organs that are related to defense, sovereignty, the exercise of power, and economic development. We appointed a minister in the presidency of the republic to deal particularly with economic affairs, to reinforce the ability of the presidency of the republic in its task to ensure the efficiency of the state organs in the management of the economy.

We set up the Ministry of Mineral resources. We appointed provincial governors for Gaza, Niassa, and Inhambane. We made changes in other ministries to enable them to carry out priority tasks. We also set up new state secretariats. Accordingly, we appointed deputy ministers in the ministries of interior, agriculture, foreign trade, and merchant shipping. We set up state secretariats, making them directly accountable to the Council of Ministers or the minister of the sector.

We transformed the Ministry of Public Works and Housing into the Ministry of Construction so that it may concentrate its activity in the construction and building material industry. For the city of Maputo, the capital of our country, we appointed a new mayor.

Taking into account the strategic nature of some enterprises in our country, new directors have been appointed. Experts have been chosen to strengthen management and production. By strengthening the economic sector we ensure the development of the material bases for the improvement of our people's standard of living. Economic development is not the exclusive task of the economists. Economic development is the task of us all.

An economist must start by organizing the process of production at a sawmill in the locality or district, at a factory, at a state farm, or by organizing a cooperative. The newly qualified agronomist becomes a good agronomist when he goes out in the field to directly participate in production. A good hydraulic engineer must begin by constructing irrigation schemes. Progressively, he will continue to gain experience which will enable him to participate in big irrigational and agricultural projects. A cadre who acquires skills at the university must improve them in practice. Only by contributing his skills to the production process can he prove his worth. It is in practical participation that the cadre gains popular motivation and consolidates the revolutionary spirit of using his skills in the service of the people.

The discussions at the Fourth Congress made it obvious that if we do not follow this process, it is an illusion to say that we are training qualified cadres. A cadre, in order to reach the provincial or central structure — listen closely, my friends — must prove that he is able to fuse his skills with those of people, and that he is able to assume the values of the revolution and the values of socialism. This is the furnace through which a revolutionary cadre passes. This is what allows him to understand the diversity and complexity of our society, by totally participating in the transformation of the country.

Compatriots, the measures that we have taken constitute the application of the decision of the Fourth Party Congress. The Fourth Congress decided that the best cadres, the best specialists, must, as a priority, be posted to the defense and production sectors. The officials who have just been sworn in are a contingent which is going to advance across new battlefields and apply the decisions in the two main areas of defending the fatherland and liquidating famine and squalor.

The defense of the fatherland and the development of the economy are two sides of the same coin. One does not live without the other. To produce food to stamp out famine presupposes the prevalence of stability. To produce cotton to manufacture clothes, which solves the problem of nakedness, presupposes the prevalence of security. To eliminate famine, squalor, and underdevelopment, peace must prevail. Defense of the fatherland means defending the sovereignty, integrity, and national independence of our country. To participate in the defense of the fatherland is a duty of every citizen. The Mozambique armed forces are the guarantor of the inviolability of our sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the country.

The Ministry of Interior, the National People's Security Service, and the Ministry of Justice ensure stability, the observance of the law, and social order. The worker, peasant, and every laborer defend the fatherland by participating in vigilance and defense at his factory, his farm, his village, his residential area, and his living quarters. To produce in order to elimate underdevelopment is also the task of all of us. It is the task of the worker, peasant, soldier, and all workers.

To fight and to produce are the tasks of all the Mozambique people. Hence our congratulations to the comrades who have received new tasks in the state leadership. We wish them the greatest success in the performance of their functions. The oath that they have just taken is a patriotic pledge before all Mozambicans from the Rovuma to the Maputo. The entire government is responsible for the Frelimo Party, and the Mozambique people are responsible for the implementation of the decisions of the Fourth Congress. With the same heroism and resolve, with the same certainty of victory with which we fought to win national independence, we shall liquidate armed and unarmed banditry. We shall overcome famine and squalor. We shall build peace, well-being, and happiness for our people.

Thank you very much. The struggle continues! [applause].

All in all, here is the answer to your demands! [applause] Here is the answer to you demands! [applause]. You know who to address your demands to! [applause] You know who to address your demands to! You do not have to address them to the state! The state is not abstract! The state is people! You have heard, haven't you? They are all here! We shall go to them for anything! They will be responsible for everything! [applause]

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Assails U.S. Support for South Africa

MB031521 Dar es Salaam Voice of Namibia in English 1830 GMT 2 Jun 83

[SWAPO program; station commentary]

[Text] The situation in southern Africa has become explosively tense, with unpredictable complications caused by the very existence of the ultrareactionary and facist regime in South Africa.

This regime, which is founded on the doomed concept of racial segregation, has caused more harm than good to the region.

If this last hotbed of the epoch of colonialism is not destroyed, the blame for the ghastly consequences will certainly rest with international imperialism. During the last 3 years, the United States of America, being the leader of the world imperialism, has done everything possible to prevent the imposition of comprehensive, universal sanctions against apartheid South Africa. The application of sanctions is important in the sense that it could force the Pretoria racists to adhere to the wishes of the world community of nations as represented by the United Nations, proceeding to the speedy implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 in Namibia, and to abandon its abhorrent policy of apartheid in South Africa.

The United States has openly sought to hamper any rallying for the peaceful resolution of problems generating tension in the subcontinent, and all its (?moves are made) in defiance of the United Nations and the OAU. President Ronald Reagan, who is at the helm of power in the White House, declared racist South Africa a friendly country and a bulwark of Western imperialism to counter what it believes to be the global offensive of communism. The Reagan administration dismally tries to justify her turnabout by claiming that this would exert influence on Pretoria to resolve the Namibian problem and institute reform of apartheid and eventually abolish it. This blatant lie could, however, not be believed by anyone who is honest with himself. It further confirms the belief that the Reagan clique is (?missing a sense) for reality, and is rather basing its actions on wishful thinking.

For the past 5 years or so, the self-styled Contact Group, comprising the United States, Britian, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Canada, has been roaming from one African city to another and from one European city to another, with a clear-cut aim of retarding the progress of the Namibian people's struggle. It became more evident when some of them went astray and derailed the diplomatic activity which was initially aimed at reconciling, or at least forming, a real conducive atmosphere between the two warring sides in Namibia.

In any given situation, the role of a mediator is to be honest and unbiased. This is an essential ingredient for reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. When participating in negotiations, the two conflicting sides should, on the other hand, also be prepared to make possible concessions and compromises. In the case of Namibia, racist South Africa is undoubtedly the culprit, the aggressor, and the unlawful occupant, whereas the people of Namibia, as united under the SWAPO umbrella, are striving for what is justifiably theirs — their inalienable right to freedom and self-determination.

In spite of the illegality of the South African presence in Namibia, SWAPO, in her quest for peace, accepted to talk to the enemy through the mediation of the so-called Contact Group. During the course of the talks, SWAPO made well recorded concessions with the earnest hope of injecting new life into them, and to ease or at least bring to an end the sufferings of our people. We have accepted the concept of the demilitarized zone along the Namibian-Angolan borders. We have agreed to the stationing of a token force of 1,500 racist troops in Namibia during the runup to elections. A provision in the settlement plan for the hated South African police to maintain the so-called law and order during the electoral process, and the parallelism of powers of the South African-appointed administrator general and the special representative of the UN secretary general have all been cleared by SWAPO.

We challenge the South African racists to give their concessions, if any at all, that they made during the talks. The activities of the self-proclaimed Contact Group, on the other hand, are in all possible aspects contradictory to the spirit and the letter of Resolution 435. The talks on the constitutional future of Namibia have also exposed imperialism for what it really is.

Everything for the struggle, and all for final victory!

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha on Proposed Namibian State Council

MB071744 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The South African Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says that the South African Government will not stand in the way of the proposed state council for South-West Africa Namibia. Speaking in Cape Town, Mr Botha stressed, however, that the council should not hamper or jeopardize current international negotiations for independence for South-West Africa/Namibia. Mr Botha was reacting to an announcement in Windhoek by the administrator-general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, that a state council may be formed to work out an interim system of government for the territory before independence. Dr van Niekerk said that the proposed council would comprise nominated members from all the active political parties in South-West Africa/Namibia.

Meanwhile, leaders of political parties in the territory have also reacted to the announcement. The leader of the National Party of South-West Africa/Namibia, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said in Windhoek that his party did not believe that the political parties in the territory had the necessary authority to determine the constitutional future of the territory. In his reaction to the announcement, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the alliance was awaiting more particulars of the proposed council. Mr Mudge has said earlier, however, that the alliance was prepared to take part in a conference of internal political leaders on the constitutional future of the territory.

SADF Chief Says 'Hostile Forces' Growing

MB071208 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1134 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Pretoria, June 7, SAPA — Neighbouring states hostile to South Africa have expanded their military forces by 300 percent in the past six years, according to the chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen.

situation in the southwest has improved, thanks to increased support for ZANU and an effective fight against the dissidents. The dissidents, generally former Nkomo guerrillas, have been responsible for dozens of murders and robberies in Matabeleland since Mr Nkomo was sacked from the government in February last year. But Mr Chinamano, himself seen as a ZAPU "moderate," said that according to information gathered by the party, "atrocities" were still taking place in the Nkayi, Lupane, and Tsholotsho areas. "People are still being killed. People are still being pressurized in the area to join ZANU. People, children and women, are being forced every other night to come together and sing ZANU songs, ZANU slogans, and forced to denounce Nkomo," he said.

The meeting also called for the release of two Nkomo guerrilla leaders, Dumiso Dabengwa and Lookout Masuku, and four other former ZAPU military officials. The six were immediately rearrested and detained by the authorities despite being acquitted of conspiracy and illegal possession of arms.

The Central Committee at the same time condemned the dissidents' "acts of lawlessness and banditry." It also received a report on "preliminary talks on unity between ZAPU and ZANU" and mandated its three-man negotiating team to continue the talks, which remained shrouded in secrecy. Mr Chinamano refused to comment on their future.

Mr Mugabe has made it clear he would like to make Zimbabwe a one-party state.

Squadron Leader Testifies at Sabotage Trial

MB080648 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Squadron Leader John Ncube told the High Court yesterday that when 7 aircraft at Thornhill Airbase in Gweru were destroyed in a series of explosions last year, several of his men had been removed from Thornhill against his wish. Squadron Leader Ncube was giving evidence during the trial of Air Vice Marshal Hugh Slatter, Air Commander Philip Pile, Air Commander Peter Briscoe, Wing Commander John Robert Cox, Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd, and Neville Weir on charges of abetting and aiding an act of sabotage which cost the government several million dollars.

The squadron leader told the court that the Air Force headquarters had given him orders that the men had to be transferred from the Thornhill base because it was peacetime. He said although he was opposed to the transfer of the men because he felt the security arrangements at the base were inadequate at that time, he could not decline the instruction of the Air Force headquarters as he was a junior officer.

Writing in the newsletter of the Institute for Strategic Studies of the University of Pretoria, (ISSUP), General Viljoen estimated the total strength of these hostile forces to be more than 270,000 troops, at least 10 percent of whom are either Cuban, Soviet or East German.

Since 1977, the number of aircraft in hostile neighbouring states had increased from 250 to around 500. The number of tanks had increased from 350 to 1,100.

These forces, he said, were intended for use in a conventional military onslaught against South Africa.

However, South Africa's military capability and preparedness was such that "not one of our hostile neighbours is ready to engage us in a conventional military struggle." Armies in other African countries were still experiencing problems of leadership, language, training and the standardisation of equipment, he said. Although they had extended their air defence systems to include radar cover and more sophisticated weaponry, they still lacked proper military infrastructures.

However, Russian aid to African states meant South Africa could not rule out the possibility of a full-scale conventional war, he added.

ANC Seeks Global Support To Halt Executions

AB071851 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Lusaka, June 7 (AFP) — The anti-apartheid African National Congress (ANC) called on the international community today, for the second consecutive day, to persuade South Africa to halt the scheduled Thursday executions of three ANC militants.

A message to that effect was sent by ANC Secretary-General Alfred Nzo, who is based in this Zambian capital, to the secretaries-general of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Commonwealth, as well as the foreign ministers of Western nations, including Britain, France, the United States, West Germany and Canada.

South African President Marais Viljoen announced yesterday that Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Semano Mosoloil and Marcus Thabo Motaung would hang on Thursday for high treason. They were sentenced to death last August for taking part in attacks on police stations and in other sabotage.

The three men "carried out their activities as military combatants, fully in accord with the protocols additional to the 1949 Geneva conventions on the conduct of war," Mr Nzo said. "As captured combatants, they should have been treated under the terms of the legal provisions contained in these protocols."

The white-minority government in Pretoria has consistently refused [words indistinct] status demanded by their organization, which is fighting for black-majority rule.

ZIMBABWE

ZAPU Leaders Back Nkomo, Mugabe Government

NC050530 Paris AFP in English 2108 GMT 4 Jun 83

[By Jean-Michel Stoullig]

[Text] Harare, June 4 (AFP) — Leaders of Zimbabwe's ZAPU Party today gave full backing to its fugitive head Joshua Nkomo and expressed concern at what they called "widespread erosion of liberties, freedoms, and justice" in the country and continuing repression in Matabeleland.

At the same time, the party's Central Committee, meeting here, declared "unwavering loyalty" to the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, in which it is a minority coalition partner, and said it would continue unity talks with Mr Mugabe's dominant ZANU Party.

The Central Committee met in Mr Nkomo's house in a Harare suburb under the chairmanship of Josiah Chinamano, acting party president in the absence of the veteran nationalist leader, who fled Zimbabwe in March, saying his life was in danger. Mr Nkomo crossed the border to Botswana after a raid by soldiers on his home in Bulawayo, in which his chauffeur was seriously wounded. He is now living in London.

Mr Chinamano, who was accorded the party leadership's "complete confidence" as acting president at today's meeting, said: "Comrade Nkomo alone will assess when he should return home. He is anxious to return."

Mr Chinamano's declarations were seen as aiming to demonstrate the unity of ZAPU. The party appeared badly hit by the arrest of several of its leaders, and divided after Mr Nkomo's flight into "hardliners" on one side and "moderates" anxious not to cut themselves off from ZANU on the other.

Of the Central Committee's 150 members, 102 were present, including two of the four party members in government. Two of the committee's members, Japhet Malaba and John Mtimkulu, were recently killed in the course of the government's campaign against "dissidents" in Matabeleland, Mr Chinamano said. He said two more were being held in detention without charges against them.

At least 2,000 civilians have been killed by the security forces in the campaign against dissidents in the southwest of the country, notably by the Army's Fifth Brigade, according to various independent sources.

In a statement, ZAPU said today's meeting resolved to call upon the government to expedite an investigation, announced by Mr Mugabe, into reported brutality and killings in Matabeleland and also the midlands earlier this year.

The authorities have in recent weeks been saying that the security